# Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864. NUMBER 123



CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
Daily, delivered in city (per week) ........ 25
" " " (per quarter) ........ $3.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year ........ $12.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months ........ 6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year ........ [illegible]
Weekly, single copy one year ........ [illegible]
" " " six months ........ [illegible]
Clubs of four copies, one year ........ [illegible]
" " ten " " ........ 20.00
" " twenty " " ........ 40.00
And to the latter club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.


## Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

### AN APPEAL TO THE UNION MEN OF CHICAGO.

On Tuesday next the destiny of the American Republic is to be settled. The time for argument is past. The time for action has come! We appeal to the Union men of Chicago, by the love they cherish for their free government, by the honor they bear to their brothers in arms, by the eternal hostilities they owe to treason, by all the solemn duties which God has imposed upon them, to give that day to their country, and to bend their energies to the one effort of putting honest votes into the ballot boxes for Abraham Lincoln and the whole Union ticket.

We appeal to the merchants to close their stores and attend the polls.

We appeal to manufacturers, and all persons having others in their employ, to enable their clerks and laborers, not only to vote, but to give as much of their time to defending their country at the ballot box, as they are willing to devote to that sacred cause.

We appeal to the Board of Trade to suspend business, so far as possible, during the important hours of Tuesday, so that no one may be tempted to absent himself from the place where the mighty question at issue is to be decided.

We appeal to the Workingmen, whose first interest it is that *labor shall be free*, that their children may be honored, each according to his merit, and not thrust down to the companionship of slaves; to aid in crushing the oligarchy who have conspired to overthrow the Republic and to reduce all Workingmen to a common ignorance and a common bondage.

We call upon the Union Leagues and the Wide Awakes to come early to the polls and be prepared to bring in voters, to distribute tickets, and to perform the duties incident to the election, for which their patriotic organizations were designed.

We appeal to all lovers of the Union to do their duty. No day has dawned upon America so fraught with immortal consequences. The courage and devotion which have borne us thus far in the great struggle will soon carry us to the haven of peace under the banner of a free and united country if we remain true to our principles. *The rebellion must be put down.* THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED!

BY ORDER OF THE UNION CAMPAIGN COM'TEE.
Chicago, November 4, 1864.

### THE NEWS.

The military situation is unchanged. Let nothing distract the people of the loyal States from the duty before them. Rebel guerrilla forces may threaten great [illegible] in the border States; rebels may prowl along the Canadian line, muttering incendiarism and rapine; disloyal organizations may whet their small knives in secret for the throat of the nation; little adjuncts to the rebellion like My Maryland, Dick and Vallandigham, and the whole tribe of secesh journals may beat their brazen gongs and brandish their paper lanterns,—[illegible] of the republic it is all, and only for one purpose, to distract and divert the people from an office deadly to the rebellion. Go forward and do your duty at the polls on Tuesday, and the rebellion will fall dead as if smitten with Heaven's lightning. And that bolt will fall.

The rumor that Gen. Butler is to be placed where his keen-sightedness, his quick and ready action, will be confronted with Seymourism at the fountain head, will be everywhere received with satisfaction. Not to disparage the excellent services of the officer at present in command at New York, decidedly the best thing that has been sent from the War Department "to Maj. Gen. Dix," is old Ben Butler.

The Jeff. Davis organ in this city, in its recent coarse and slanderous attack on Col. [illegible] A. Eastman, missed the mark of its malice, and the blow, instead of wounding, gives back the ring of impenetrable armor. It is just there that Col. Eastman is strongest, in proof of his care for the interests of workingmen. His connection with the plan for the Agricultural and Polytechnic Colleges, is that of an originator, and the measure throughout bears the proof of devotion to the working man and the mechanic, a fact too widely known not to be beyond the reach of the small partisan malice that now assails it.

The meeting of last evening was a noble and magnificent demonstration, and the multitude that gathered, with open ears, for loyal doctrine, were well repaid by the powerful efforts of Mr. Chase and Gen. John F. Farnsworth. It was a notable and excellent affair throughout.

Price's raid into Missouri cost the people of the districts his freebooters ravaged over [illegible] million dollars. It is consoling to know that the thief met with bad luck in getting off with his booty.

The remains of the lamented Ransom will lie in state at Bryan Hall to-morrow, and be committed to their last resting place, with imposing ceremonies.

The trial of Gov. Seymour's "friends," Col. North and his accomplices in the forgery of the soldiers' votes, was continued yesterday. Our dispatches give the arguments of counsel. North will be held and tried, but the further trial stands postponed to Nov. 14th.

A new swarm of rebel pirates is off our coast. They are of course British built, and more effective than their predecessors. There will be active work for our gunboats, and a fluttering time among our merchant marine.

Horace Heffren, whose name has been prominently associated with the military trials at Indianapolis, where he has been hitherto a leading Democrat, yesterday turned States evidence, and brought out a most startling expose of the framework, the aims, and the scope of the treasonable Order, whose conspiracy had for its object the outbreak of civil war in the Northwest. Let every loyal man read it. None but Democrats were admitted to this organization. [illegible] Democrats will be punished when the guilty meet their deserts. The people have in their hands swift destruction for all the plotters on Tuesday next, when the [illegible] will be "None but Democrats."

Mark them, the men who, sharing in the protection and prosperity our community [illegible], shrink from the obligation citizenship [illegible]. Look carefully through the list of the thousand or more residents of Chicago and vicinity who have taken out exemption papers, pick out those you know, and keep them for reference. Do you be sure that they shall not vote on Tuesday, [illegible] they may escape military service. [illegible] of them are of the [illegible] kind of voters that vote without scruple. Keep [illegible] of them.

### GIVE THE DAY TO IT.

The day is at hand on whose issues hang the fate of the Republic. On Tuesday the people of the United States will decide at the polls whether the Union shall be preserved, or whether all the sacrifices of the past [illegible] in vain, and their purposes [illegible]. It is a decision by far the gravest ever submitted to the suffrage of any people. Lost, it cannot be repaired. [illegible] the deeds of the enemies of our [illegible] and speedy. Loyal reader, [illegible] while to make your [illegible] personal obligation [illegible] from a [illegible] correspondent in Milwaukee contains a suggestion too important and of too practical value not to be brought in the most prominent manner possible before the business public, not only of Chicago, but of the entire Northwest. Can you not spare one day in your life to the country, and suspend all other avocations and engagements which may distract your attention from the duty that devolves on yourself? Let the example of the loyal business men of Milwaukee be the general rule for Tuesday next throughout the entire land. Give one day to the salvation of the Republic. Our correspondent writes:

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The business men of this city are to-day signing an agreement to close their stores on election day for the whole day! They are notifying their country customers accordingly. The idea is not to make that a *play day*, but a day of *hard work* at the polls for the members of the firms, their clerks, and all hands. Our Republican friends are determined to carry the city if possible, if not, to materially decrease the Democratic majority.

They have hit on the right way to do it. Why should not the Republican business men of Chicago do this same thing? How much dignity would be imparted to the work of voting, if all business were suspended, and our men of influence should be seen around the polls during the entire day! What an impression would be made on those foreigners, who never voted in their own country, of the sacredness of the ballot-box! Chicago will honor herself by imitating this example of Milwaukee.

### SHERMAN.

The assurances conveyed by the letter writers at Nashville that Gen. Sherman understands the military situation in the Southeast, and that he is master of the same, notwithstanding the threatening movement of Beauregard's army, are unnecessary. The people are entirely satisfied with the commander and his army, and they seek to know nothing of his operations which he does not choose to communicate. Even though the rebel forces capture Nashville and enter Kentucky, there will be an invincible army in their rear who will not fail to give a good account of themselves. Neither time nor opportunities will be lost. General Sherman has shown his thorough acquaintance with "grand tactics," and we are confident that before another week passes the enemy will have learned a lesson from him which will satisfy the most ardent admirers of flank movements in rebeldom.

### MR. CHASE'S SPEECH.

Ex-Secretary Chase reached this city yesterday noon, from Michigan, and throughout the afternoon, was visited at the Tremont House by multitudes of our citizens, eager to pay their respects to the great-hearted and pure-minded patriot. Wholly without formality, and with no publicity whatever given to his arrival, Mr. Chase must have been convinced by this reception yesterday, that it is hard for him to get away from his friends and admirers, and in doing so he must take any other direction than Chicago. The reception of the afternoon grew to a magnificent ovation in the evening, to which the full notes of our reporters, elsewhere, do ample justice.

### Political.

Hon. Jesse O. Norton will speak at Morris, Saturday evening.

Hon W. P. Kellogg will speak at Joliet, on Saturday evening.

### FROM KNOX COUNTY.

**Magnificent Union Rally at Galesburg—Hon. Schuyler Colfax's Speech.**

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
GALESBURG, Friday, Nov. 4.

The largest and most enthusiastic mass meeting ever held in Central Illinois, assembled at this place to-day, and were addressed by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Ind., and Hon. J. W. Grimes of Iowa.

The procession, with its varied banners and devices, was magnificent. The crowd was estimated by good judges at from 20,000 to 25,000 people. Look out for a tremendous majority for Lincoln and Johnson.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
KNOXVILLE, Ill., Friday, Nov. 4.

One of the very largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign was held last night at the Court House in this place. Fully 600 persons were present, every foot of standing room being occupied. Mr. A. T. Stone, of Louisiana, held the audience for more than two hours by one of the most eloquent and powerful speeches to which we, of Knoxville, have ever listened. I cannot attempt to give an abstract even of this most eloquent address. It was a most complete and withering exposition of the slaveholders' rebellion from a Southern stand point.

### THE WAR IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

**Latest from Paducah—Forrest's Operations—The Situation.**

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PADUCAH, Friday, Nov. 4, via Cairo.

Mr. Crocker, of this city, arrived late this evening from Paris Landing. He reports the Undine not sunk as stated by Capt. Briant. The Venus was uninjured. The rebels immediately crossed the river with her, took the Undine in tow and recrossed.

The Cheeseman had three shots through her boilers, all of which were repaired in a few hours, when sharpshooters were placed on board the gunboat and transports, and the fleet started for Johnsonville. Forrest, commanding in person, supposed there was but one gunboat at that place, while in fact they will find three.

The women, children and both crews on board these steamers were paroled and sent to Mayfield, with orders to come at once to Paducah.

The only citizen wounded on board the Venus was Dr. Williams, of Mayfield, who lost an arm. The rebels have the engineers, pilots and machinists from the captured boats.

Forrest, at last accounts, was two thousand strong. His intention is to cross with about 4,000 cavalry, to operate upon Johnsonville while he makes a fierce attack with infantry and artillery.

### A Suspicious Craft.

PORTLAND, Friday, Nov. 4.—Capt. Sherwood, of the steamer Potomac, reports that at 12 o'clock last night, forty miles out, he saw a suspicious steamer five miles distant, standing toward the Potomac. She came up within hailing distance, and blew her whistle, which was answered by the Potomac. She then made a cruise around the Potomac, which kept on her course at full speed, when the suspicious steamer evidently became frightened, and steered to the northwest under full speed, after taking in all her lights. The Captain and passengers agree that she was a long low schooner-rigged English steamer, burning soft coal.

### From the Isthmus.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 3.—The steamer Costa Rica, from Aspinwall the 24th ult., with $49,900 in treasure, arrived this evening.

Valparaiso dates of Oct. 23d, and Callao 18th, are received. A Peruvian exploring steamer had reached Magro, on the Ampson River, proving that river navigable for 285 miles from Lima.

Gen. Florez, commander of the Ecuador Army, died at Guayaquil, Oct. 1st.

All was quiet at Panama.

### Marine Disaster at the Head of the Lake.

PINE STATION, Friday, Nov. 4.—The schooner Alleghany, Capt. Paulson, bound from Kalamazoo to Chicago, with lumber, came ashore here about noon to-day. The vessel is probably a total loss. The crew was saved. An unknown scow is now trying to weather the gale, but she will probably be driven in.

### Rumored Military Change.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 4.—The Washington *Chronicle* of this morning reports the rumor that Gen. Rosecrans will take command of the Army of the Potomac, in place of Gen Meade. Gen. Banks, the same paper declares, will succeed to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

### Coming Home to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: It is estimated that 24,000 soldiers have been sent home from this military department this week that they may vote.

### From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 4.—The city is crowded with soldiers and civilians seeking transportation north. The Northern Central Railroad last night and this morning was unable to accommodate the crowds, and some 300 were left.

### The N. Y. Defalcation.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 4.—The *Post* says the Mercantile Bank is not at all crippled by the defalcation of its teller. It has a surplus of $473,000 over its capital of one million.

### Naval Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 4.—The United States steamer Galena has arrived off the breakwater from Key West for repairs. She passed the Lewis yesterday morning, but heard nothing of the pirate Tallahassee.

### Sailing of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 4.—The steamer City of Cork sailed last evening. She carried out $50,000 in specie.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### THE INDIANAPOLIS MILITARY TRIALS.

### New and Startling Phase of the Exposure.

THE PRISONER HEFFREN TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE.

"None but Democrats Admitted to the Order.

ITS AIMS AND PURPOSES IN FULL.

The Army Vote Fraud—The Trial of the Prisoners—Pleas of Counsel.

MORE RUMORS OF REBEL PIRATES ON THE COAST.

From Paducah—The War in Western Kentucky.

Operations of a Model Southern Woman near Louisville.

The War in Virginia—All Quiet on the Potomac.

FROM MISSOURI—ANOTHER DEFEAT TO PRICE.

Upper Missouri River Matters—Gen. Sully's Expedition.

### THE NORTHWEST CONSPIRACY.

**The Military Trials at Cincinnati—Heffren Turns States Evidence—The Whole Plot Turned Inside Out.**

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Nov. 4.

The military commission now trying Bowles, Milligan and others, finished the examination of H. L. Burnhans to-day, and the direct examination of Horace Heffren, one of the accused, who took the stand as States evidence. Mr. H. did not know until he was called by the Judge Advocate, he would be made a witness, and was not consulted with his counsel. His testimony is startling and direct in regard to the conspiracy. He joined the order of American Knights in November, 1863, at his office in Salem, Ind. He was elected Grand Senior. He attended the State Council, February 17th, 1864. Mr. Bowles and Mr. Milligan were present, Humphreys and Horsey were not. Committees were appointed on newspaper, &c., and also to find out whether any persons initiated had conspired to reveal the secrets of the Order.

Grand Commander Dodd had preferred charges against Mr. Malot, of Sullivan county, as chairman of the Committee. Heffren reported, after a full investigation, that there was not evidence to sustain the charge. The penalty for revolution was death. He understood that officers were elected—Dodd, Grand Commander; witness, Deputy Grand Commander; and Milligan, Walker, Humphreys, and Major McGraw of Harrison county, were elected Major Generals. The districts were altered, and Bowles was elected in McGraw's place. He never attended the meeting of the State Council of June 14th. THE ORDER WAS COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF DEMOCRATS.

He never knew a member who was not a Democrat, and no one of another party could have got in, unless he professed to be a Democrat. That was a *sine qua non*. There were two organizations in the Order—the civil and military, one within the other. The civil organization, which composed the mass of the members, he considered as purely political, to bring out a full Democratic vote and insure party success. It was understood that the Administration party would not allow the Democrats a fair vote, and they had determined to have a free vote or a free fight.

The military organization was confined to a committee of the Order unknown to him. The purpose of that organization was to separate the Northwest—Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky—from the Eastern States, and form a Northwestern Confederacy, or join the South. This was what was communicated to the members of the civic organizations. He would not have known it but for his officered position as Deputy Grand Commander. The military plan was probably known to the leaders and to the Committee of Thirteen, who were known only by the Grand Commander and themselves. They expected to control the civil organization by their influence. Dodd was a military leader, but Dr. Bowles was above him. The military officers were above the civil, and controlled and directed the arming of the order and its military movements. He learned this from James B. Wilson, Adjutant General on Bowles' staff. From him he got all his information about the Order, after his return from French Lick Springs, where Bowles lived. He had never understood that the rank and file of the Order were to be armed at its expense, but at their own. Those under control of the military officers were to be armed at the expense of the Order. The military chiefs detailed men to go into the various townships and pick out a certain number of men to be armed. Reports of arms and ammunition on hand were taken by these men and reported to the branch Temples, I think in secret cypher to the county Temples and State Council. Dr. Wilson once, on his return from Bowles, when several of the members of the Order were resisting the draft, pulled out a roll of money of $1,000, which he had just got from Dr. Bowles to purchase arms, and said there was plenty more where that came from. He said half a million of dollars had been sent to Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and other States by rebel agents in Canada, to procure arms for the Order in these Western States. Dodd and Walker had received $100,000 each, and Bowles had received the money for his part of the State, it was expected, for arms and ammunition for the military part of the Order of American Knights, or Sons of Liberty. He learned this from Wilson, in June, 1864, about the time of the Grand Council at Indianapolis. He never heard how or by whom they were to be distributed, but supposed they were for the Order, and were expected to be used by the leaders for revolution, to establish a Northwestern Confederacy, and, in the event of failing, to join the South.

In the February meeting of the council, arming the Order was talked of by members, and conversationally by Dr. Bowles in August. He learned there was to be an uprising of rebel prisoners to be released in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The arsenals in those States were to be seized and the prisoners armed with the arms taken from them. Gov. Morton was to be taken and held as hostage for those conspirators who might be taken prisoners in this uprising. Dr. Anthon was to be Governor by virtue of the State law, which provides that the Secretary of State should be Governor in case of a vacancy caused by death or other removal of the Governor, and Lt. Governor, Anthon was to call out the militia, and the Order were to have things their own way. In case they failed to secure Governor Morton as prisoner, he was to be made away with, but the witness never understood how. The State government was to go on as usual. This revolution was to be accomplished by the military part of the order, and as many others as they could bring into it under the excitement of the moment.

This scheme was not imparted to any but members of the Order, and to the leaders of the Democratic party only so far as they were members.

I think Dr. Wilson said he was at Chicago.

The Committee of Ten was to take care of Gov. Morton. Ten men of the Order were appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Dunham, counsel for accused, purged himself of any knowledge that Heffren was to turn State's evidence.

Mr. Heffren has been one of the prominent leaders of the Democracy in this State, and his testimony shows up some of the hideous features of this conspiracy, which Bingham failed to disclose.

The cross-examination of Heffren will be resumed at 2 o'clock on Thursday, November 10th, to which time the Commission adjourned.

James B Wilson of Washington, Bowle's Adjutant General, has been placed under arrest.

[To the Associated Press.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Nov. 4.—Horace Heffren, Deputy Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, who for some weeks has been on trial here for participation in a treasonable conspiracy, to-day turned States evidence and made startling revelations of the schemes of the Order. He said nobody but Democrats had ever been admitted into the Order, or would if they had applied. He confirmed the previous evidence of a military organization within the Order, and of the appointment of Major Generals to command it.

Dr. Bowles, one of the accused, was Commander-in-Chief, with a staff of which Dr. James B. Wilson, recently arrested, was Adjutant General. He said that a committee of 13 was appointed to prepare for an insurrection and that the insurrection was intended to release the rebel prisoners in the Northwest, arm them from Government arsenals, overturn the Government, kill Morton or hold him as a hostage for captured prisoners, and then form the Northwest into a separate Confederacy or attach it to the rebel Confederacy. He said he was told by an aid on Gen. Bowles' staff that $500 000 had been sent by rebel agents in Canada into the West to purchase arms for the Order, and that $200,000 had been left in Indiana in the hands of Dodd & Walker, the State agents.

Wilson showed Heffren $1,000 which he had received from Bowles to buy arms in Washington county. Heffren further said that the Committee of Thirteen had appointed a man to kill Morton, and a few days since the Governor received a letter signed "One of the Men," disclosing that the writer and his assistants were sworn to kill him, and he would do it.

Heffren's revelations astounded the Court, though prepared by previous evidence for part of it.

If Gov. Morton was killed, Dr. Athon, Secretary of State and member of the Order, was to take his place, as provided by law in case of the death or disability of the Governor and Lieut. Governor.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Political Matters—The Seymour Voting Fraud.**

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4, 1864.

The week before election draws to a close under the most favorable auspices. The fear of trouble from riots in New York is practically over. They have discovered that it wont pay. The fear of fraudulent soldiers' votes is gone. The fraud has been thoroughly exposed, and so many soldiers have been furloughed that men holding forged affidavits will be very cautious about committing themselves by putting them in. The fear of rebel invasions from Canada has led to timely watchfulness, and the borders are ready to vote with one hand and fight to guard the ballot box with the other.

From Pennsylvania we have most cheering accounts, and the refusal of August Belmont to bet on the result is but one evidence of the many that, though the Democrats are desperate, they are also discouraged. It is no longer a question that we shall beat them at the polls, and no longer probable that they will try to beat us by stimulating resistance to the declared will of the people.

The trial of Col. North, Seymour's State Agent, for forging soldiers' votes is still progressing, the Court having sat all this afternoon and now an hour or two into the night. North's counsel first tried to deny the jurisdiction of the Court, and since then he has been trying various dilatory processes. The Court adjourned for an hour or two to let them confer with their client.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.—In the case of Col. North the Court to-day decided it had jurisdiction. The Judge Advocate then moved a judgment of guilty, which was denied. Defendant's counsel then moved to try the prisoners separately. The motion was denied, and the Court took a recess till 3 p. m.

Notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, the life sentences of Ferry and Donohue have been approved by the President, and they will be sent to some other State than New York.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 4.—The N. Y. *Times'* Washington special says:

Ferry, just convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for life, and who on his trial made a formal confession, is now disposed to be more communicative. He says that he had been, for some time before his arrest, sick of the whole business, and was only waiting to receive replies to letters addressed by him to Peter Cagger and other prominent Democratic politicians in New York, which would prove their complicity beyond a peradventure, when he intended to voluntarily make a complete *expose* of the whole thing, and that if the arrest of himself and confederates had been postponed another week, he would have been able to fix the guilt of the whole transaction, from its incipiency, where it properly belonged.

This morning Capt J. F. Gaynes, of the 17th U. S. Infantry, arrived from the front, having in charge Lieut. Murphy, of the 7th New York Artillery, who, it is stated, is implicated in the election fraud by signing the blanks. Murphy was arrested by order of the Secretary of War, and has been committed to the Old Capitol, to await an investigation.

The *World's* Washington special says:

The New York Commissioners left for Albany to-day, having failed to accomplish the objects of their mission. Their report, together with all the correspondence held with the Government, will be delivered into Gov. Seymour's hands on their arrival.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.—The trial of Col. North, Levi Cohen and M. Jones was resumed this morning before the United State Military Commission, of which Gen. Doubleday is President. Mr. Gillet, for the defense, replied still pleading to the jurisdiction of the court and the argument of Judge Advocate Foster. He held that the Dorr case in Rhode Island and the Vallandigham case, both of which were referred to yesterday by Judge Advocate Foster, were by no means similar to the present case. There was no resemblance between the cases of Vallandigham and that of Col. North and those charged with him. Mr. Gillett then proceeded to combat the ground that the provisions of the constitution, which was one of peace, were necessarily suspended. The extent of the suspension had nothing to do with the question before the court. The learned Judge Advocate told the court that it was for the Government to protect the soldier against fraud and in all their rights. It was right for the Government to protect the soldier in relation to all his rights so far as they sprung out of his relation to the Government as a soldier. The soldier, however, does not vote by virtue of his relation as a soldier. The right to vote is a relation springing out of a local law of a State. It is the right of a man as a citizen, not a soldier. The Government may properly have laws preventing the sale of liquor to soldiers, and preventing any one from inducing them to sell their clothes and arms, but it has no authority in war or peace to attempt a supervision or control over civil rights. Therefore, when the State of New York, as a commonwealth, passed a law in relation to certain rights, it does not give the General Government control over such right. In this case a crime has been committed—it is against the civil right of the soldiers and against the laws of New York, and a remedy is to be found under the laws of that State. A number of authorities were read to show that the United States had no common law in relation to criminal matters which could be recognized in its courts of justice; that the United States tribunals had no power to try causes arising under the statute laws of the States, and that no court had jurisdiction except such as given it by the power creating the court.

Mr. Gillette also quoted an act of Congress of March 3d, 1863, and inferred from it that Congress itself directed what should be done with prisoners of State, as distinguished from prisoners of war. How are the accused prisoners of a military character? They were not in the service. Did the fact of their arrest and imprisonment make them subject to the military authorities? It is clear that the accused are either State or political prisoners. If they are political prisoners, then this tribunal has no jurisdiction over them. Besides State and political prisoners, there are purely military prisoners, and it is over such only that this Military Commission have jurisdiction. The case of Mr. Vallandigham, which had been referred to, differed from this case in that Mr. V. violated a known law, which had been published, and the consequences of the violation of which were well known to him; but Col. North, and those charged with him, knew of no law that could arraign them before a military tribunal. If there was such a law, it was *ex post facto*, and consequently unconstitutional and void.

Col. Foster, in reply, again referred to the Vallandigham case, and said the United States Circuit Court of Ohio refused to grant an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, for two reasons—first that they had no power to review the decisions of a military court; and second, that such military court had not exceeded its jurisdiction.

Col. Foster argued that under the Constitution many of its provisions had to yield to the safety of the whole people. Even in time of peace, private property may be seized for public good; and shall it be said that greater power is not conferred in time of war? It is apparent that Congress has unlimited powers in declaring and carrying on war. The President has power to indicate the mode whereby the war shall be carried on. In times of war, when the peace powers of the Constitution conflict with the war powers, the former must give way to the latter. The President may with perfect legality use extraordinary powers [illegible] he may be [illegible] in accordance with his oath of office, do all in his power to bring the war to a successful termination. In this way the laws of peace were necessarily to be made to give way, and what is known as martial law substituted.

Col. Foster also referred again to the Dorr case in Rhode Island, and argued from it that the war powers of the President are unlimited, and that in time of actual war the President may use extraordinary measures. Col. North continued by arguing the war power was clearly constitutional, and quoted from various authorities in support of his argument. If the arguments of the counsel for the defense were correct, then if Lee or Longstreet were captured they would not be tried except by regular indictment by grand jury and trial by petit jury.

In the Mexican War Gen. Scott established military tribunals and made the statutes of the United States to prevail there. Could it be said that this action was illegal; and yet it would be impossible to point out a clause of the Constitution giving Gen Scott such power. The President, in January last, ordered a Military Commission to be convened for the trial of such cases as should be brought before it. This case of Samuel North and others was sent to this Commission by the appropriate power creating the Court, and consequently this Commission has no authority, for jurisdiction has been given by the Judge Advocate General.

If there is an organized band to defraud a soldier of any of his rights, has not a Military Court the right to try those who swindle a soldier of his bounty, or who deprive him of any of his rights. It is always a crime to defraud a soldier, and Government must take the soldiers' interest in hand. The Judge Advocate denied that the crime charged was against the statute of New York. The statute does not provide for the indictment of any one who committed the crime outside of the State. In which county of the State of New York could an indictment be obtained, and consequently a Military Court is the proper one to take cognizance of the case, for the crime charged was one against the soldiers in the field, and consequently was under the direct charge of the military authorities.

The Court was then cleared, and the Commissioners overruled the plea to the jurisdiction, and also decided that they had jurisdiction.

Col. Foster asked the court to order a judgment of guilty. The defendants could have put in any plea they pleased. They had chosen to plead to the jurisdiction, and must abide the consequences.

Mr. Gillette considered the demand of the Judge Advocate an extraordinary one. He argued that a plea to the jurisdiction was not an unusual thing. If the defense had demurred, then the court could decide whether a plea should be entered; nor will a military court decide that because a plea to jurisdiction has not been sustained the accused cannot be confronted with the witness, but that he shall be condemned without a trial. The court has simply decided that the argument against the jurisdiction was not good. If the case were disposed of without a hearing, would it have the effect of putting down the crime?

Col. Foster, in reply, said: The point in this case is, when a person pleads to the jurisdiction *pro tanto*, he acknowledges the facts charged, and it is purely a matter of favor to all of the defense then to plead to the merits of the case.

The Court denied the motion of Col. Foster, and the prisoners, in turn, entered the plea "Not Guilty."

Mr. McPherson moved that the accused be remanded and separate trials be granted them. The motion was denied.

Mr. McPherson then moved that the Judge Advocate elect whether he will try the several parties as principals or as accessories—they could not be both.

Col Foster said he would not amend his specifications. He would not consider the parties as principals or accessories, but would try them on the charges as set forth in the specifications. The charges were not drawn up as an indictment in common law, but as such papers were usually drawn in proceedings before Military Courts.

Mr. Gillette argued that it was the duty of the Court to compel the Judge Advocate to dictate how he would try the several parties, whether as principals or accessories. The man who is to be defended as an accessory had one line of defense and the principal has another. The evidences in either case must be different and judgment must be different.

Mr McPherson's motion was denied.

The Court then took a recess until 3 p. m.

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov 4.—The trial of Col. North has been postponed to Nov. 14th.

### THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

**More Guerilla Atrocities—Southern Finale of the Period of Prompt Retaliation.**

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 4.—On Tuesday night, Sue Munday's gang of cut throats surrounded the house of Mr. Harper, two miles South of Midway, made the old gentleman a prisoner, and without the slightest provocation murdered their victim in the most cowardly and brutal manner. Mr. Harper was a Union man. This was the only excuse the outlaws had for the perpetration of this inhuman outrage. It does seem that Sue Munday is lost to every manly instinct. Her heart wholly corrupted and her nature fiendish, for she rejoices in acts of cold blood and every species of crime.

On Wednesday, four guerillas captured in Kentucky, were by order of Gen. Burbridge sent from the prison at Wilmington, under guard of a file of soldiers to Mr. Harper's residence, near Midway, and there shot to death in retaliation for the murder on Tuesday. We have not been furnished with the names of the men who were shot.

On Wednesday night, Oct. 31st, another raid was made on the little village of Allensville, on the Memphis Branch Railroad, between Russelville and Clarksville. The guerilla band numbered fifty men, and the several stores of the place were robbed of goods valued at $2,000.

On Wednesday afternoon, twenty-five men made a dash into Rocky Mills Station, on the Washington Railroad. There were two sleeping cars on the track. In one of them was an old negro man, with both legs broken. They ordered him to get out, but he could not move quick enough for them and they shot him. They then set fire to the cars and burned them, with old negro.

They took Wm. Fox, private in the 64th New York regiment, and, after robbing him, shot him.

Lieut. Col. Hammond has been appointed a Brigadier General.

### THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.—A note from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says the situation is unchanged. The men are building log houses. A severe storm prevailed.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL BUTLER,
IN THE FIELD, Nov. 1, 1864.

Surgeon Charles M. Clark, of the 39th Illinois, and chief surgical operator of the 10th corps, furnishes the following list of casualties in the 39th Illinois regiment, in the recent operations of the 10th corps:

KILLED—John A. Bean, Company I; Daniel Sherwood, Co. F.

WOUNDED—Sergeant Cornelius Cox, Co. G, left arm, serious; John Kelly, Co. F, left hand, serious; Hiram Gibson, Co. G, scalp, slight.

The whole number of wounded in the 10th corps amounts to 311, most of them serious. The number killed in the corps was about 200. The 10th corps lost about 1,000 in killed, wounded and captured. The 19th Wisconsin regiment went into the fight with Col. Cullen's 2d brigade of the 1st division of the 18th corps, which brigade was nearly all captured, and only two officers (a Captain and Lieutenant) and twenty-three men of the regiment escaped death or capture.

All is comparatively quiet in this department at present, except that the rebels continue shelling Dutch Gap. The several regiments that took part in the recent engagement have quietly settled down into their old quarters.

Gen. Butler has just received a reinforcement of several thousand colored troops—among them three or four regiments from Kentucky. They appear to be very well disciplined, and are under the lead of competent white officers.

### ANOTHER REBEL PIRATE.

**Depredations by the New Rebel Buccaneer Craft Chickamauga.**

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 4.—The barque Albion Lincoln put into this port this morning with the Captains and crews of the ship Shooting Star, from New York for Panama, and barques Mark L. Potter, from Bangor for Montevedo, and Emma L. Hall, from Cardinas for New York, all of which vessels were burned by the pirate Chickamauga.

The Mark L. Potter was burned Oct 30, and the ship Shooting Star and Emma Hall on the 31st inst.

The barque Albion Lincoln was captured by the pirate Chickamauga, bonded for $18,000, and 60 passengers, including the Captains of the barques Emma Hall, Mark L. Potter and ship Shooting Star, were put on board her and sent to this port.

The Chickamauga is commanded by Lieutenant Wilkinson, and left Wilmington October 27, with two other steamers. She is painted pea-green, has two smoke-stacks, and carries three guns and one hundred and fifty men.

### FROM THE UPPER MISSOURI.

**Latest from Gen. Sully's Expedition.**

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 4.—The steamers Chippewa Falls and Alone, of the Idaho fleet, arrived at St. Joseph on Monday. They report Sully and his command at Sioux City. Part of them came down the river in the Mackinaw boats—the remainder marched overland. General Sully left his Adjutant, Captain Pace, at Fort Sully, to negotiate with the Sioux Indians, who were anxious for peace. The head Chief and some other Chiefs were there, and only awaiting the arrival of other Chiefs to make a treaty.

### FROM OGDENSBURG.

**Latest from the Threatened Raid.**

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 4.—The examination of the parties arrested last night took place to-day. They gave no satisfactory account of themselves and were recommitted. The town is full of rumors. A patrol is organized to guard the town. Military are expected to-night or to-morrow. The raiders will likely meet a warm reception should they come.

### FROM THE SOUTH.

**Hood's Movement—His Men in Poor Condition—Rebel Negro Soldiers—The Recent Attempt on Grant's Lines.**

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 4.—Late rebel newspapers give us the particulars of the movements of Gen. Hood's army from Gadsden, Ala., towards Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee River. The most astounding results are prophesied, "but," says a correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, "it is to be regretted that Gen. Hood's army is so badly provided with blankets and shoes in this extraordinary movement. Whole regiments are barefooted, while blankets with any of the men is rather the exception than the rule." The Union garrison of Atlanta is given as 6,000 effective men.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, the official organ of Jeff. Davis, strongly advocates the placing of slaves in the rebel army.

Gen. Lee, in his official report of the surprise of our pickets in front of Petersburg, last Sunday night, claims that our line was swept for half a mile, and 230 of our men captured.

### THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

**Latest from Price's Movements—Effects of his Raid—Another Rumored Federal Victory.**

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 4.—The rebel Maj. Gen. Marmaduke, Brig. Gen. Cabell, and four rebel Colonels, captured in the recent battles on the Western border, arrived here night before last, and were taken to Barnum's Hotel, where they were feasted and lionized and their friends allowed to visit them, much to the indignation and disgust of loyal people. While our officers are thrust in vile and loathsome prisons in the South, robbed and insulted by their captors, and nearly starved by their keepers, these commanders of cut-throats and thieves, who left murdered men, ravished women, devastated farms, plundered stores, the blackened walls of private dwellings and the smouldering ruins of towns and cities behind them on their march through this State, are furnished with splendid apartments in a luxurious hotel, allowed to hold levees of friends and sympathizers, and promenade the streets on parole. Much to the relief of all right-minded people, they were forwarded to Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, last night, under charge of Col. Cole.

What Price accomplished during his raid, may be summed up thus: He received 2,000 recruits, the same number of conscripts, captured about 1,500 stand of arms, paroled 2,000 prisoners, and destroyed some $3,000,000 worth of property. On the other hand, he has lost at least 3 000 men in battle, besides many hundred of deserters, about fifteen pieces of artillery, 250 wagons with their spoils, and several thousand horses and small arms. He carried very little out of the State, except many horses and stolen clothing on the backs of his thieving followers. The raid has been marked more for damages to the people than benefit to the rebels.

A correspondent says: I have been in the wake of the "deliverers," as Price's army has been called, and I do not recollect an instance where private property was protected. Age and sex were disregarded as reasons for security. I have visited every town they have occupied; each one has its tale of horrors—women ravished, negroes murdered, white men torn from their homes and forced to join a hateful cause, or killed by the wayside. In a hundred cases boys of fourteen were conscripted. The industry and trade of the State are almost entirely stopped, and numerous and valuable lives and millions of money have been lost.

General Rawlings, General Grant's Chief of staff, is here.

Three hundred of the 14th Iowa arrived here yesterday from below, and will be joined by one hundred and fifty more of the regiment, the heroes of Pilot Knob—when they will proceed to Washington to be mustered out of the service.

Generals Rosecrans and Smith returned to the city last night. Smith's infantry are understood to be moving eastward—one division on the north, and one on the south side of the Missouri River.

Bill Anderson's horse was captured in the fight in which its fiendish owner was killed, and a human scalp was found tied to its bridle.

A furious snow storm raged here nearly all day yesterday, and had the ground been dry, we should now have some eight or ten inches of snow.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, November 4.—A private dispatch from Capt. Ritchey, dated Springfield, Mo., Oct. 28, says there was a hard fight at Neosho, Newton county, in the southwest corner of Missouri, between our forces and Price's rebels, in which the latter were whipped. Our troops hold the town, and the rebels are running toward Arkansas. The date of the fight is not given.

## POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

### FROM NEW YORK.

**Our Midnight Dispatch—Important News Summary.**

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]
NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 4.

THE NEW PIRATES.

The British schooner Antelope, arrived this evening, brings the crews of the barques Empress and Theresa, schooners A. J. Byde, and T. Lewis, burned by the pirate steamer Olustee, in command of Lieut. Ward, 200 miles southeast of Staten Island. The pirates took possession of all the nautical instruments, and everything else of value. The Olustee is an iron screw, 1,100 tons, two smoke-stacks, and two screws. She is very fast, and is painted white. She ran out of Wilmington. Several of the captains in conversation with the crew, learned that there are four steamers of the same class on the coast, all out of Wilmington, and of English build.

REBEL ATROCITIES.

The *Tribune* of this morning publishes copies of extracts from the report of the Sanitary Commission concerning the rebel barbarities at Andersonville. The extracts give the testimony of numerous returned officers and soldiers.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

Gen. Dix has issued an order instructing the Provost Marshals in the Department of the East, to use necessary vigilance to prevent persons who have been in the rebel service, or deserters from the national armies, from voting at the election. At the same time he informs them that no military force must be stationed at or in the vicinity of the polling places, but if the civil authorities are unable to preserve order, and should call on the military for assistance, it is to be rendered.

A RUMOR REGARDING GEN BUTLER.

A rumor is rapidly gaining credence that Gen. Butler is to be superseded by General Dix. The intimation to that effect comes from Washington to-day.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: A messenger from Shreveport brings news from the trans Mississippi Department of importance, and an encouraging nature, but does not give particulars.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, Davis' official organ, has an article favoring the employment of negroes as soldiers. The case is fully discussed and the arguments of opponents are answered.

A Wilmington letter to the *Dispatch* says: The defences of the mouth of the Cape Fear River are strong and fully manned. The land forces are under Gen. Bragg, at Wilmington. He will remain till the fight is over.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The *Herald's* Buenos Ayres correspondent says, the Brazilian goverment is aiding the rebels in Uruguay, in the hope of destroying that Republic.

The Americans in Buenos Ayres have sent $5,000 in gold to the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Sento, the great Portuguese banker at Rio Janeiro, failed on the 9th of September, for £5,000,000 sterling, causing other failures to the same amount.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

The *Herald's* Paris letter says Alex. Dumas, the novelist, is coming to the United States to write a book on American affairs.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The New York morning papers have letters from various camps of Grant's army, and also from Sheridan's army, but they contain nothing new.

Officers sent by the Emperor Napoleon to visit America, and note the improvements in army service, are at General Gregg's headquarters.

THE NEW REBEL PIRATE.

There is considerable excitement here relative to the new rebel pirate Chickamauga. She is supposed to be the Edith, recently at Wilmington. Fears are entertained for the safety of the steamers Mantanzas and Champion, which sailed yesterday for New Orleans and Havana. Several gunboats are in pursuit of the Chickamauga.

CONCERNING GEN. BUTLER.

It is reported that Major General Butler, who left yesterday for New York, has gone there to assume temporary command of the Eastern Department, in place of Gen. Dix, who will, however, be retained in the Department with Gen. Butler.

ON PAROLE.

Lieut Col. Murphy, of the New York artillery, who was arrested and committed to the Old Capital on the charge of being implicated in the election frauds, has been released on parole.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Seward and Assistant Secretary Seward left the city this morning for their homes.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Subscriptions to the 7 30 loan for Tuesday and Wednesday, as reported to the Treasury Department, amounted to $718,000.

MARKET MATTERS.

The stock market opened dull and heavy this morning, there being no pressure to sell and no disposition to buy on speculation. The fluctuations were consequently light and irregular. The bulls find it impossible to carry up prices further at present, and some are preparing to take bear tack. At the 2d Board and between Boards stocks were dull but steady. There appears to be no disposition to undertake any operations until after the election. The entire list of Railroad stocks was dull except N. S. and Erie. Goods steady. State stocks and railroad bonds dull. At the Exchange business sympathized with the prevailing dullness. The improvement in the Boston market strengthens prices here without increase in sales. There is a fair supply of money on call at 7 per cent.

LATEST.

At Gallagher's evening exchange gold opened at [illegible] and closed at [illegible]; Erie [illegible]; Reading [illegible]; Illinois Central [illegible]; Toledo [illegible]; Quicksilver [illegible]; Mariposa [illegible].


New Advertisements.

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING! OF All Qualities and all Styles! OF Superior Workmanship and Finish, AT PRICES 20 PER CENT. LOWER Than they can be replaced at this time.

OUR STOCK OF FASHIONABLE AND WELL-MADE CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Is FULL AND COMPLETE, embracing ALL QUALITIES, from the FINEST IMPORTED Beavers, Cloths and Cassimeres DOWN TO MEDIUM AND LOW PRICE GOODS!

Our ample facilities render us able to COMPETE with any house EAST or WEST on GOOD DURABLE CLOTHING! And on such goods we WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD IN THIS MARKET.

DE GRAFF & POOLE, Cor. State and Randolph Sts.

$50,000 BET ON THE ELECTION, (BUT NOT BY US.) Never bet on doubtful things. Doubtful things is mighty onsartin, Widder Bedott says (and she knows.) BUT YOU MAY BET ON GETTING A Cheaper, Better and More Stylish Garment, either ready made or made to order, at WESTERN HALL CLOTHING HOUSE, 72 Randolph Street, Than you can get elsewhere. Don't cry out "Humbug." It is the part of reason to Examine before you Condemn. This is the way wise men do. Will you not please call and do likewise? J. H. SMITH & CO., CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS AND DEALERS IN FINE FURNISHING GOODS, 72 Randolph Street.

150,000 Paper Collars Just opened and selling for 10 cents per pack.

50 doz Neglige & Traveling Shirts At $3.00 per piece.

NEW MILLINERY. MRS. MILLS, 1[illegible]9 Lake Street, [illegible] pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Chicago that she has just returned from New York with an elegant assortment of Bonnets, of the latest Paris styles. Also, that she has engaged the services of MISS WOODFORD, who has been Head Milliner in the fashionable house of [illegible] & Co., Broadway, and who can gratify the taste of the most fastidious. Patronage solicited.

CAUTION.—To whom it may concern. My wife, Mrs. H. L. SHORT, (maiden name, Clara A. [illegible]) having left my bed and board without just cause, I hereby caution all parties from trusting her on my account. H. L. SHORT.

NEW BOOKS, AT WALSH'S.
NEW STORY BOOK; by Fanny Fern. Cloth .... $1.50
NEW BOY; Boy's Life of Grant. Cloth .... 1.50
LOVE AND DUTY; by Mrs. Hubback. Cloth .... 2.00
GYPSIES OF THE DANES DIKE; by G. S. Philips, Esq. .... 1.75
OCEAN WAIFS; by Capt. Wayne Reid .... 1.25
VICTOIRE; a new novel .... 1.75
DRAKES AND DRAKES .... 1.50
CENTEOLA; by author of Green Mountain Boys .... 1.50
And many others. All popular new books received as soon as published and sent free, by mail, on receipt of advertised retail price. JOHN R. WALSH, Box 4698. 113 Monroe street, Chicago.

A WET NURSE IS IMMEDIATELY required, and none but Perfectly Healthy Persons Need apply. DRS. SMALL & HALE, 134 South Clark street.

FASHIONS. Opening this day of Rich Millinery Goods. Also, the largest and most elegant display of IMPORTED PATTERNS, Winter Styles, for Ladies', Misses', and Children's costumes, ever exhibited west of New York, at 142 Lake street. MRS. D. A. JACKSON.

ATTENTION 134th REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.—Those members of the regiment who, owing to the rush on pay day, were unable to obtain copies of the view of the Fort at Mayfield, can get them by applying immediately at [illegible] Lasalle street.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between HENRY SMITH and LAWRENS HELGESEN, under the name of SMITH & HELGESEN, Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LAWRENS HELGESEN. HENRY SMITH. Chicago, Nov. 4th, 1864. The undersigned will continue business at the Old Stand, [illegible] North Clark street. LAWRENS HELGESEN.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that at Everitt's, 137 Lake street, corner of Lasalle, you can procure Card Photographs at two dollars per dozen. [illegible] WM. M. EVERITT. RAY NIAS, Operator.

MASONIC.—A Special Communication of Ashlar Lodge No. 308, F. & A. M., will be held at their Hall, this (SATURDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock. Work on Second Degree. Members of the Fraternity are invited to attend. E. W. JONES, Secretary.

A CARD. Mr. ELY Desires to inform his friends that his Old Stand will not be open to-day, as his New Store, located in "KING'S BLOCK," Cor. Dearborn and Washington sts., will be thrown open from 4 till 6 o'clock P. M., for the inspection of his numerous friends and patrons. THE LADIES will please consider themselves PARTICULARLY INVITED to grace the occasion with their presence. EDWARD ELY.

FRENCH FLUTING.—This beautiful and much desired style of Trimming for Ladies' Dresses is done [illegible] at [illegible] North Wells street, corner of Ontario. MRS. R. A. HULL.

TO LUMBER DEALERS.—Any party having a large supply of Barrel Timber on hand, please leave a memorandum of the kind of timber, measurement, quantity and lowest price DELIVERED AT CHICAGO, and address the same to J. H. PALM, at the office of A. J. HALE & CO., 19 Post Office Block, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.—134th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Lost—One Smith & Wesson Revolver, in a new white leather case, at Camp Fry, Nov. 3d, 1864. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 96 South Water street, with Orderly J. C. COCHRAN, of Co. D.

MUSIC. "Out in This Terrible War," A touching song. Music by H. T. Merrill. Price 30 cents. Published by H. T. MERRILL & CO., 91 Washington street, Wholesale Agents for the Star Piano.

NEWS DEPOT FOR SALE. INQUIRE AT 89 South Clark Street.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED FOR A NEGRO MAN.—Any one wishing to hire a negro man, who is a good house servant and an excellent groom, can find one [illegible] 185 S. Water st.

RHEUMATISM AND LUMBAGO.—A valuable receipt for these troublesome complaints will be sent, by return mail, for the low price of fifty cents. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

105. 105.

ROSS & FOSTER. IMPORTATIONS OF London, Paris, and New York MADE CLOAKS Of every description now in store. Our Manufacturing Department Being now in full operation for the season, and under the management of our ORIGINAL SUPERINTENDENT, All Cloaks made in the very best manner and WARRANTED SUPERIOR To any in the city, both in style of cut and workmanship.

DRY GOODS Of every description arriving daily, at prices DEFYING COMPETION. ROSS & FOSTER, NEW STORE, 105 Lake Street.

SOMETHING NEW IN THE CARD WORLD! Foreign Emblems Played Out. NATIONALITY EVERYTHING! Those who love the Stars and Stripes should use the AMERICAN CARD COMPANY'S UNION PLAYING CARDS. The Suits are comprehended in OUR FOUR GREAT NATIONAL EMBLEMS: Eagles, Shields, Stars and Flags. Colonel in place of King, Goddess of Liberty for Queen, Major for Jack. They are the prettiest Playing Cards ever made, suit the popular idea, and have already become the leading Cards in the American market. Each pack is put up in an elegant card case, and then in dozen boxes for the Trade. Sample Pack and Case sent on receipt of 75 cents, post paid. The Trade supplied on liberal terms. Address BAMFORD & BALDWIN, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, 121 to 127 Monroe st., Chicago, Ill.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER. CASH PAID FOR RAGS. 20 Lasalle Street.

AMBOLINE,
AMBOLINE,
AMBOLINE,
AMBOLINE,
AMBOLINE,
FOR THE HAIR.
Price, $1 per Box, containing two Bottles. PREPARED ONLY BY WARING & CO., No. 88 Dey street, New York. AND SOLD EVERYWHERE. BURNHAM & VAN SHAACK, 18 Lake street, Wholesale Agents for the State of Illinois.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES. All of our readers are requested to carefully peruse the column advertisement of these medicines in another part of this paper, and immediately send for the 32 page pamphlet, giving interesting and valuable information to both sexes, male or female. It is sent in a sealed envelope free of postage. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., 63 Liberty street, New York.

CHARLES S. FRINK, MERCHANT TAILOR, 98 Washington Street, Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of seasonable goods, all of which will be made up in the latest and most approved styles, and at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

SLUNG SKINS WANTED BY J. BAUER & CO., 99 South Clark St.

N. S. MERRILL HAS REMOVED his stock of Lamps, Oils and Glassware to New Store, 71 Randolph Street.

SALT! SALT! Coarse, Fine and Ground Solar Salt, In lots to suit, at 128 South Water street. E. HASKIN, Chicago.

MACHINERY FOR GRAIN WAREHOUSE FOR SALE. Six Horse Portable Engine, Elevator, Sifting and Separator, Scales, and the Shafting, Pulleys, &c. necessary, in running order. The whole is in complete order and has been but little used. For sale [illegible]. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR & CO.

NEW MUSIC. UNFURL THE GLORIOUS BANNER. Song and Chorus. [illegible] Price 30 cents. Published by [illegible], the largest Wholesale Music Publishing House in the Northwest, [illegible] post-paid to any address on receipt of marked price.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO! WE will pay from one to twenty five [illegible] of WESTERN TOBACCO, Old and new crop. [illegible]

MOST DESIRABLE BUILDING Lot for sale low. Title perfect—50 feet front by 167 deep, on Prairie avenue, near Hospital Place. [illegible] Apply to [illegible] VILSON, Vulcan Foundry.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—1864 AND 1865.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company's Fast Freight Line to New York, Boston, Montreal, Portland and New England cities on the line of the Vermont Central railway. Freights forwarded with dispatch and at reasonable rates to the above points. [illegible] For further particulars apply to JAMES [illegible], Agent, [illegible] Clark street, Chicago.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Extra in QUALITY and FIT, [illegible] MADE TO ORDER. We make a SPECIALITY of this branch of our business. ELY, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

FALL TRADE. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. Large and Attractive Stock.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake Street, Have now in Store a very extensive and well assorted stock, embracing the newest and most desirable styles and Fabrics in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the trade generally, all of which will be offered at the lowest prices East or West. Package buyers will here find a full assortment of desirable Staple Goods at prices to suit. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake St.

THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO. 346 Main Street, Hartford, CAPITAL........$350,000, Is now prepared to insure persons against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Yearly policies will be issued for a premium of FIVE DOLLARS, Granting insurance to the amount of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, Against accidental loss of life while traveling by any public conveyance. TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM, Secures a policy for Five Thousand Dollars, and also twenty-five dollars per week compensation for personal injury incapacitating the assured from his ordinary business. TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM, Secures a full policy for $5 000 and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise. Policies for $500, with $3 per week compensation, can be had for $3 per annum; or any other sum between $500 and $5,000, at proportionate rates.

DIRECTORS: Gustavus F. Davis, Jas. L. Howard, Marshal Jewell, Thos. Belknap, Jr., Cornelius B. Irwin, Geo. S. Gilman, W. H. D. Callender, Geo. W. Moore, Rodney Dennis, Charles White, Hugh Harbison, Jonathan B. Bunce. JAMES G. BATTERSON, President. RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary. HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.

MOORE & STEARNS Agents, Cor. Lake and Lasalle-sts., CHICAGO.

REMOVAL. DAY, ALLEN & CO., Have removed to their new and spacious Store, 34 & 36 RANDOLPH ST., on the corner of Wabash avenue, where, with increased facilities for business, they will be happy to see all their old friends and as many new ones as will favor them with a call.

NEW SKIRT For 1864. A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING. J. I. & J. O. WEST, 97 Chambers Street, New York, Are the owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of the J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS. [illegible] Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most durable skirt made. For sale by POTTER PALMER, 110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake street, Chicago.

BRADLEY'S PATENT "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" SKIRT. Most Popular and Flexible in use. ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 & 169 Lake street, Chicago.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Very flexible, folded easily, when in use, to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn. For sale by A. G. DOWNS & CO., [illegible] Lake st., Chicago.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Most Practical and Desirable article made. ROSS & FOSTER, 105 Lake street, (New Store.)

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS! Clients in want of a superior article can find a large assortment of the VERY BEST SHIRTS In the market at 59 CLARK STREET, Opposite the Sherman House. E. J. WALSH.

Wrought Iron Pipe AT WHOLESALE, By R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102 WEST LAKE STREET.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES. A large stock of best quality, at the old price. Inserted free of charge and without pain. Letters from abroad promptly attended to. GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of J. M. SPAFFORD & CO., For the purpose of doing a Packing and Produce Business. Office and Packing House, 342, 344 and 346 North Water street, (east of Rush.) T. G. McGAUGHEY, J. M. SPAFFORD, H. TOOKER. Chicago, Nov. 1st, 1864.

Engine and Boilers. Wanted immediately, a good second hand Steam Engine of 10 to 15 horse power, with boilers. Apply at [illegible] PARKER, CULVER & SPRAGUE.

"Patriotism of Illinois." BY T. M. EDDY, D. D., Editor Northwestern Christian Advocate. [illegible] Dead and Wounded. In each Regiment. AGENTS WANTED in each county. [illegible] CLARKE & CO., Publishers, [illegible] Washington st., Chicago.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—[illegible]

# Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.


## THE TREASURY.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Times says:

"Statements of receipts and disbursements of the year ending June 13, 1864, are nearly completed in the different bureaus of the Treasury Department. Secretary Fessenden will soon have them in his hands for the preparation of his annual report. Results show that receipts from Internal Revenue reach one hundred and nine millions, while customs receipts amount to one hundred and two millions. Among the details of Internal Revenue returns may be stated that thirty million dollars have been derived from a tax upon spirituous and malt liquors. Tobacco has given seven millions, and oddly enough receipts from leather are about the same as those from iron, being in each case about four millions five hundred thousand dollars."

If we assume that the above statement of the receipts from Internal Revenue and Customs Duties is approximately correct, we have the gratifying intelligence that the revenue derived from the former source has more than trebled since the last annual report, while the receipts from duties on imports have likewise very largely increased. The comparative receipts from these sources for the two years have been as follows:

| | 1863. | 1864. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Int. Rev. | $37,640,787 95 | $109,000,000 | $71,359,212 05 |
| Customs | 69,059,642 40 | 102,000,000 | 32,940,357 60 |
| | $106,700,430 35 | $211,000,000 | $104,299,569 65 |

It thus appears that the receipts from the two principal sources of revenue have been nearly doubled within the year. But the exhibit is by no means a fair showing of the operation of the amended tax and tariff laws, because they did not go into operation until the last quarter of the year. Indeed, the new tax law may be said not to have gone into operation yet, because there has been practically no opportunity to reach the increased revenue from distilled spirits, which, when fully realized, is expected to yield one third of the whole amount. Moreover, nothing is shown as yet from the increased tax on incomes, which constitutes a very large item in the national exchequer. It is safe to estimate that when the two laws shall have been in practical operation for one fiscal year they will yield a revenue of $450,000,000 without further amendment, which in time of peace would pay the interest at six per cent on a debt of $5,830,000,000 and leave $100,000,000 per annum for the ordinary expenses of the Government. In other words we can carry a debt, if need be, nearly three times as large as our present debt supposing all of our greenbacks to be converted into six per cent bonds, without any heavier taxation than we now have.

We esteem this a fitting time to mention the names of two gentlemen who have contributed in almost equal measure to the success which has attended the measures of the Government for raising this enormous revenue. We need not say that we refer to SALMON P. CHASE and WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN. The former as Secretary of the Treasury during the three most eventful years of the national existence, and the latter as Chairman of the Senate Committee of Finance and subsequently as Mr. Chase's successor, have given us the revenue system now in force, which must ever remain a monument to their industry and sagacity. It is a mark, worthy of more than passing notice, of the magnanimity of these statesmen, that no cloud ever existed between them. If Mr. Chase could have designated his successor, he would have selected Mr. Fessenden. If Mr. Fessenden had been consulted, he would have insisted upon Mr. Chase's remaining in charge of the duties which he had performed so well.

We observe that some of our contemporaries in Maine are talking of the re-election of Mr. Fessenden to the Senate for the term commencing on the 4th of March next. That Mr. Fessenden is the most accomplished man who has held a seat in that body of late years is a fact conceded by his associates and generally recognized by the public. As a debater he has no superior, and as a practical legislator very few equals. His departure from the Senate was held to be as great a loss to that body as his accession to the Treasury was a gain to that Department after it had been deprived of its former chief. While we cannot presume to advise the people of Maine in their political duties, we have an equal interest with them in whatever pertains to that great Department of the Government, without which all other departments would cease to exist. Presuming it to be optional with Mr. Fessenden whether he shall remain in his present position or return to the Senate at the expiration of the Presidential year, we may at least say that we conceive it to be his duty not to relinquish his present post in favor of any incumbent less qualified for its duties than the two statesmen who have administered it with such eminent success since the rebellion began, or one who could command less of the public confidence than they. While the Senate may be more congenial to his tastes than the portfolio now in his charge, the country will insist that he shall keep ever in consideration the magnitude of the interests confided to him, as we doubt not he will. History will do justice to the trials and triumphs of Mr. Chase and Mr. Fessenden, in their official stations, no less than to the achievements of the most successful commanders who have led the soldiers of the Union to victory.

### HOW EASY TO ELECT McCLELLAN IF THE COPPERHEAD PRETENCE WERE TRUE.

The Copperheads are of two classes. 1st. Those who openly and avowedly are willing, ready and anxious to dissolve the Union. Such among their politicians are Vallandigham, Thos. H. Seymour, Benjamin Wood, Geo. H. Pendleton, Long, Voorhees and McCormick. And such among their journals are the New York *News*, *Metropolitan Record*, Chicago *Times*, and a few other of the more obscure and malignant Copperhead papers. 2. Those who are secretly and unavowedly willing, ready and anxious to dissolve the Union, but outwardly pretend to desire to restore the Union by electing a Copperhead candidate to the Presidency. The latter class pretend that the South is not fighting against the Union, but only against the irregularities and usurpations of Mr. Lincoln's "Abolition Administration," and that upon the election of McClellan the rebels would straightway return to the Union. If we ask the Copperhead what basis he has for such a faith he declines to give it. *Not a single rebel in the Southern States*, not a man, woman or child, nothing human, old or young, black or white, within the rebel lines, has yet promised to return to the Union if McClellan shall be elected. Now these rebels know whether they intend to return to the Union in the event of McClellan's election or not. *They are intensely desirous that McClellan shall be elected*, which anxiety they have evinced in a thousand ways. Further, we undertake to say, that if the rebels of the South would give the people of the North any authoritative or general declaration that in the event of McClellan's election they—the rebels—would return to the Union as it was under the Federal Constitution as it is, *their simple promise to do so would secure his election*. Why, then, do not the rebels make the statement? If it were true the rebels would know it. If it were true the rebels would have no earthly reason for concealing it, especially when it would accomplish all that the Copperheads say that the rebels are fighting for, viz: to overthrow Mr. Lincoln's personal power and Administration. Its publication would elect McClellan, the candidate with whom every rebel sympathises, and in whose name the rebels charge upon our men on the field of battle. Why, then, do not the rebels publish it? Simply because it is wholly false—a wicked, treacherous, traitorous lie,—gotten up to swindle simple and ignorant minds out of their dearest franchise, their vote, under false pretences. The rebels hate Lincoln because they know that he will carry on the war for the Union as long as a majority of the people will stand by him in the work, and will use every legitimate means to induce the majority of the people to stand by him to the end. The rebels pray for McClellan's election because they know his heart is with them, his instincts are with them, his associations and career are with them, he has done more to help the rebellion than Davis or R. E. Lee, and his election would be their triumph and their independence.

Glad as they would be to secure his election, willing as they would be to tell any reasonable lie to bring it about, this Copperhead lie is so infinitely absurd that no rebel paper or politician has ever ventured to start it. If a Presidential election were pending at the South we would rejoice at the prospect of the rebels electing some less capable, less determined, less *difficult* rebel than Jeff. Davis. But if a Southern party should seek to obtain votes for their candidate on the ground that the North would not make a disunion peace with Jeff. Davis, but would, with their numskull, we should laugh in our sleeves at their folly, and give them an encouraging nod, but we should not be likely to endorse their campaign falsehood. So with this Copperhead falsehood. Glad as the rebels would be to substitute an undecided, vacillating, pro slavery Knight of the Golden Circle, the hero of twenty rebel victories and not a single Union success in the place of Abraham Lincoln, they would not tell this lie to produce the result. So far from thinking of returning to the Union in the event of Mr. McClellan's election, they are looking to it to raise their blockade, replenish their commissariat, and to reinforce their army with 200,000 new men, as the following, which we extract from the Charleston *Mercury* of the 27th ult., will sufficiently prove:

"President Davis, who has been opposed to making any concessions whatever to the enemy, has been finally prevailed upon to grant an armistice to the North, provided it is solicited in a respectful manner. This proposed armistice, if granted, raises the blockade by land and sea, which will enable our people to lay in a large amount of supplies. The deserters from our service will then be glad to return, in order to receive their pay and an honorable discharge, which will give us an additional force of two hundred thousand veterans. Then, if hostilities are resumed, the South is sure of success. Therefore, we lose nothing by granting this experiment to the Yankees, who have openly confessed that they are whipped, by proclaiming the war on their part a failure."

The election of McClellan and the adoption of the Chicago Platform will, according to the *Mercury*, so far from inducing the rebels to return to the Union, *raise the blockade*, restore their deserters, reinforce their armies, and insure their success. So say every Southern paper and politician.

☞ We implore merchants, mechanics and laborers to arrange their business with timely care so that they can vote as early as possible on Tuesday morning, but vote any way before going to their regular employments. *Make no business engagements that shall disable you from giving the whole forenoon of Tuesday, if necessary, to the pre-eminent duty of getting in your votes.* AN EARLY VOTE WILL BE A UNION VICTORY.

### The Mysterious Rebel Message to McClellan.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

There is an incident in the early history of the Army of the Potomac that demonstrates the fact that McClellan was at that time on terms of confidential intercourse with the rebels, and was probably influenced in a great degree, in his movements, by considerations beyond the knowledge of any of his men, or even the Government.

It will be remembered that the Government had become tired of the inaction of an army of 120,000 men for several long months, and had come to the conclusion that something must be done. Accordingly, on the 27th of January, 1862, the President finally issued an order that a "grand movement" should be made by the land and naval forces on the 22d of February thereafter. Against this Gen. McClellan remonstrated in terms that showed that any movement whatever was no part of his "plan;" in fact, he resisted the movement as stoutly as possible, and finally succeeded in deferring the movement until the ignominious evacuation of Manassas by the rebels was thoroughly accomplished.

During the correspondence then carried on between Mr. Lincoln and this insubordinate officer, and on the very day that the President dispatched his half dozen of pertinent questions to McClellan, requesting to be informed of the superior advantages of *his* plan over the one determined on, a flag of truce came into our lines with a *sealed message* for Gen. McClellan from the rebel Gen. Johnston. This occurred on the 3d of February. The communication was taken to headquarters. Great anxiety was manifested to learn what this message contained. Many were the conjectures of correspondents and army officers in relation thereto. But *the contents were never made public*. And yet, subsequent events have enabled us to put an interpretation on this incident which is almost irresistible.

Up to this time, information relative to the condition of the respective armies; what matters were transpiring in the neighborhood, the result of the observations of some of the myriods of soldiers and officers there assembled, had been the object of constant daily communication by letter and by telegraph for seven months. After this we hear nothing from the magnificent army of the Potomac for several weeks. Everthing is stopped. He is silence; not a dog moves his tongue. Even the presence of an army there is about forgotten. And this singular silence is only once broken by the mysterious utterances of some one, obviously a "know-nothing" and an interloper, about the 20th of February when the startling announcement comes out that Manassas is defeated and is being evacuated by the rebels. Then again the ominous stillness reigns until about the 7th of March, two weeks after the "movement" was ordered to take place, when the comforting announcement then comes to us, to allay the impatience of the people that the rebel army at Manassas is 100,000 strong, behind formidable entrenchments, with 120 cannon. The people hold their mouths and inwardly congratulate themselves that the projected "movement" had not taken place. The attention of the public had meanwhile been divided between the incidents attending the capture of Fort Henry, Donelson and Roanoke Island, but they never tried to see what the army under McClellan was about to do. What then was their consternation to know, when the "youthful Napoleon" had finally began to move, that the terror-stricken host of Johnston had departed, and the frowning battlements of Manassas had been mounted with the stuff that they made charcoal of. The 100,000 of the enemy were speedily reduced to 40,000, as the extreme force that could have occupied the rebel entrenchments. Brave soldiers wept as they saw how they had been cheated out of a victory that might have ended the rebellion, and wondered at the seeming ignorance of a great commander which had thus deprived them of the fruits of a long campaign.

It was no such thing. The commanding officer could not but have known the approximate strength of the enemy at that time and something of what their movements was. If so, he was justly incompetent of his task or position. We know Gen. McClellan too well to believe that he could have been imposed upon in any such manner as has been pretended. If he was ignorant he was willingly and intentionally so.

He resisted the movement decided upon by the President for other reasons than have ever been made public. The silence respecting matters in the army at that time was not only intentional but compulsory. The rebel project for evacuating Manassas was known by some in our army long before it had taken place; and the determination on our part not to move until that was effected became so strongly apparent that it is well nigh conclusive. The exaggerated report of the rebel strength was calculated for effect, and produced the impression designed, and at the right time.

Had the secret message received under the flag of truce any thing to do with a condition of things so strange and unaccountable as that which followed it, and which resulted so disastrously and ignominiously to our army? It is well known that McClellan had a monopoly of all the information obtained from prisoners, contrabands and deserters in our lines; and the rebels acted precisely as if they knew that no movement would be made by us. Every thing shows that they judged rightly.

### Prospects.

The New York *Herald* ciphers out an anti-Lincoln majority in 1860 of 103,623 in the States now preponderantly loyal to the Union. To do this, it ignores the new States of West Virginia, Kansas and Nevada, which will nearly swamp this majority. But the now loyal anti-Lincoln States of '60 are as follows:

| | Lincoln. | Anti-Lincoln. | Majority. |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | 39,173 | 79,667 | 40,494 |
| Delaware | 3,815 | 12,224 | 8,409 |
| Kentucky | 1,364 | 144,832 | 143,468 |
| Maryland | 2,294 | 90,208 | 87,914 |
| Missouri | 17,028 | 148,490 | 131,462 |
| New Jersey | 58,324 | 62,801 | 4,477 |
| Oregon | 5,270 | 9,140 | 3,870 |
| Total | 127,268 | 547,362 | 420,114 |

Now if every one of these States were to vote as in 1860, while the residue did the same, he would still be overwhelmingly elected, having (with West Virginia, Kansas, and Nevada) 183 electoral votes to 47 against him. But the States above paraded as going against Mr. Lincoln in 1860, giving him but a fifth of their aggregate popular vote, *will now give an aggregate majority for him*, both in their popular and their electoral vote, substantially as follows:

| States. | Lincoln. | McClellan. | Electors. |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | 70,000 | 55,000 | 5 |
| Delaware | 8,500 | 8,400 | 3 |
| Kentucky | 45,000 | 60,000 | 11 |
| Maryland | 35,000 | 34,000 | 7 |
| Missouri | 80,000 | 45,000 | 11 |
| New Jersey | 65,000 | 58,000 | 7 |
| Oregon | 8,000 | 6,000 | 3 |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | 47 |

Such will be very nearly the vote next week in the now loyal anti Lincoln States of 1860, not one of which, but Kentucky, is tolerably sure to vote for McClellan. Missouri would probably have gone for him, but for the recent invasion of Price's rebel army, which has taken away in its ranks or lost as prisoners in its retreating flight, not less than ten thousand of her "Conservative" voters, hastily gathered into its ranks by virtue of its assurances that it had "come to stay." And the departure of these voters insures the State to Lincoln.

It is just as sure as anything future can be that Mr. Lincoln's re-election can only be defeated by gigantic frauds; and our adversaries understand it as well as we do. Hence the late Ferry-Donohue-Newcomb operations.

### Mosby Routed by the 8th Illinois Cavalry.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

Quite a lively fight occurred between a large force of Mosby's men and a portion of the 8th Illinois cavalry, last Sunday, in the neighborhood of Salem, Va. Mosby expected to surprise our troops, and sent three detachments of his men to make a simultaneous attack upon our forces. But he found them ready for any hostile demonstration. The consequence was that the guerrilla chief was routed. We lost two or three men killed, and three or four wounded. The rebel loss was more than double these numbers, to say nothing of the fifteen or twenty prisoners captured.

☞ The well-known racer, "Brown Dick," owned by Mr. Smith, of Toronto, was killed on Nov. 1st, at Montreal. The accident took place while leaping a ditch in a steeple chase.

## OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

**Hood's Present Location—Massing his Forces—His New Base—Secrecy of Sherman's Movements—News from Atlanta—Subsistence Plenty.**

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, November 1.

Hood is massing his forces on the North side of the Tennessee river, opposite his crossing place, which is near Florence. He does not appear to be in a hurry about moving North. He evidently believes that his present movement will wind him up, and he does not wish to bring on the *denouement* till after the Presidential election, lest he damage his party in the North.

I must say he has taken unnecessary trouble during his movement. In order to deceive Sherman he moved to Jacksonville, and then went North to the Tennessee. He evidently thinks his antagonist dreaded to see him cross this river, when in reality he might have done so at any time, as it was just what Sherman wanted. He would not have been molested South of the river at all, and all his extensive movement of a hundred miles was useless, as he will learn to his cost very soon.

His new base of supplies will be Cherokee Station, East of Corinth and near to the Tennessee river; but he will rely almost solely on the country through which he is to march for the subsistence of his army.

His force is nearly as I stated yesterday in my letter, though the figures may have been a little too high.

There are indications that when he does move it will be down the Tennessee River to Johnsonville, and as auxiliary to his advance Forrest made a dash upon the river near, or at Fort Henry, and captured the gunboat Undine, which was without armament, and two transports, the Mazeppa and two others, the names of which I did not learn.

This, however, may be a feint to draw troops in that direction, while Hood strikes the Chattanooga Railroad, near Murfreesboro or Dechard; but in either event Gen. Thomas, who is superintending matters, is prepared for him.

But until Hood moves all will be mere conjecture as to the future; but of one thing the country can rest assured—the rebel army will be terribly beaten.

The movements of our army are kept profoundly secret. Rebel sympathisers here are astonished at the fact that they can learn nothing. One of them—a good McClellanite—approached me last night, and asked:

"Do you know anything about these troops in town?"

"What troops?" I asked.

"Why, I never saw so many."

"Where did they come from?" I inquired.

"From the North," he replied; "they came in on extra trains from Louisville."

I cited him to the biblical remark about the wind blowing where it listeth, and left him. Others are in as great a quandary as he; perhaps their suspense will be relieved in due time.

There is one thing to be remarked, and that is, the rebel sympathizers here are not sanguine of the result of the approaching conflict—the first time that such has ever been the case. Let not Copperheads rejoice, then, until they are out of the woods.

Telegraphing from here is not allowed, and I shall be compelled to send daily news by mail, hereafter, taking care that nothing shall be imparted that is contraband.

FROM ATLANTA.

There need be no fears of the situation at Atlanta. Our army is all right, and there are no rebels confronting them. All the available men are with Hood. Communication between Chattanooga and Atlanta is perfect, and in no danger; and even if it were not, the garrison could subsist itself. A private letter from a soldier of the 20th corps' reached me yesterday, which was dated Oct 21st, and from which I extract the following, which may interest your readers. I can assure you the writer is reliable, and is an intelligent man, and is fully conversant with the situation.

A brigade has returned from a foraging expedition, "all right side up with care," although we had all kinds of rumors about it while it was gone. Another expedition went out this morning, which makes the third of that kind. Each time they get from 600 to 700 wagon loads of corn, besides cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, sweet potatoes, and in fact almost everything you can think of, in abundance. By this you can see that we could live here quite a while, even if Hood should succeed in keeping the railroad cut.

## THE WAR DEMOCRACY.

### Great Convention and Mass Meeting at New York.

### THEY DENOUNCE AND SPURN THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

**No Neutrals in this War—Only Patriots or Traitors.**

The War Democrats of the Andrew Jackson stamp assembled in mass convention at New York on Tuesday last, in large numbers, at Cooper Institute. The meeting was called to order by Geo. A. Brandreth, of Westchester, N. Y., and Mr. R. B. Roosevelt was made temporary Chairman. During the absence of the committee on permanent organization, Gen. Hiram Walbridge addressed the Convention, defining the principles of the War Democracy, and drawing the line between them and the Copperheads.

OFFICERS.

The committee on permanent organization reported the following officers:

*President*—James Worrall, Pennsylvania.

*Vice Presidents*—James Wheeler, Maine; W. T. Watson, New Hampshire; John V. Nelson, Vermont; Solomon Parsons, Massachusetts; John Tillinghast, Rhode Island; John P. Hawley, Connecticut; Benjamin Brandreth, New York; J. Martin Ryerson, New Jersey; Thos. Fitzgerald, Pennsylvania; George Nebeker, Delaware; Wm. Ramey, Maryland; Pierrepont Evans, West Virginia; Thomas Donlower, Kentucky; Martin O'Donnelly, Tennessee; E. R. Hough, Ohio; David P. Porter, Indiana; Benjamin Corry, Illinois; Geo. B. Hobbs, Wisconsin; Thos. S. Sprague, Michigan; James Middleton, Missouri; Hugh Phelps, Iowa; Theodore Sully, Minnesota; Vernon Shay, Kansas; J. O. Ellery, California; Cyrus Knowlton, Oregon.

After an eloquent speech by the President, the following Committees were appointed:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Maine—Chas. B. Stetson, Wm. P. Taylor.
New Hampshire—Zadock Porter, Jacob Horne.
Vermont—Charles Reed, Roderick Richardson.
Massachusetts—E. C. Bailey, Solomon Parsons.
Rhode Island—Duncan C. Pell, A. H. Okie.
Connecticut—John T. White, Geo. W. Peet.
New York—Robt. B. Roosevelt, Henry C. Page.
New Jersey—H. M. Whitehead, Ashbel Green.
Pennsylvania—James Worrall, Benj. H. Brewster.
Delaware—Geo. Ashroker, James Montgomery.
Maryland—Sam'l Wilson, Robt. Wilmot.
West Virginia—Carlisle Stewart, John Boyce.
Kentucky—Wm. Minnis, James Dow.
Tennessee—Martin Sagar, Daniel Wallace.
Ohio—R. W. P. Muse, Stephen F. Hosmer.
Indiana—J. H. Woodward, Smith Thayer.
Illinois—Walter B. Scates, Daniel Brainard.
Wisconsin—Matthew H. Carpenter, George H. Walker.
Michigan—John Hays, John Snedeker.
Missouri—James Middleton, John Towles.
Iowa—Geo. Crane, Henry Beckman.
Minnesota—John McIntyre, Edwin Jones.
Kansas—Robt. Knowlton, Thos. Wilson.
California—John Conness, J. O. Ellery.
Oregon—Chas. Webster, Augustus Jackson.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Hon. E. Bailey.
Treasurer—Robert B. Roosevelt.
Secretary—Harry C. Page.
Delaware—George Nebeker.
Ohio—R. W. P. Muse.
Wisconsin—M. H. Carpenter.
California—John Conness.
New Jersey—Ashbel Green.

RESOLUTIONS.

R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted by acclamation:

WHEREAS, A crisis has arisen in the history of our country, threatening by armed rebellion destruction to the national life, and persons under the name and prestige of the Democratic character, misled by the delusion of party, or acting from treasonable motives, are aiding the rebellion and injuring the national prospects, all true Democrats are required by their loyalty to the Government, which our fathers in their wisdom founded, and by their labors and sacrifices sustained, to express openly and by some general and authoritative expression, their entire devotion to the cause of their country, and their views on the questions of policy involved by its present condition, and to lay before the world the real principles of Democracy; it is, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, Democrats, will sustain the war; that, as we accepted with entire unanimity the gage of battle when forced upon us by the rebels at Fort Sumter, we will not shrink from the consequent sufferings and privations, but, scorning the suggestions of craven submission, will boldly carry it through, in spite of error and reverse, till victory shall crown our efforts, and peace, founded upon the Union, shall be restored. [Cheers.]

That, although in the commencement inexperience may have led to error and mistake, we believe the war is at the present time pressed with commendable energy and with remarkable success, and we should deprecate any change in public affairs that might result in removing from the commands of the army Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, and from the navy, Farragut, Porter and Winslow. [Great applause.]

That we do not admit the war under these leaders to have been in any respect a failure, and point to the fact that the greater portion of the rebellious States has been recovered, and all but a few vessels of the rebel navy have been destroyed, to prove that the gratitude of the nation is due to the noble soldiers and sailors whose uncomplaining patriotism and invincible courage have brought us to the verge of final victory. [Cheers.]

That it is neither good policy, nor compatible with the dignity of our Government, to request a cessation of hostilities, nor offer terms of settlement, until the rebels have expressed a desire—which they have hitherto invariably and in the most insulting language disclaimed—to return to the Union. [Cheers.] But that if such desire be properly expressed, with guarantees of good faith, that the greatest liberality, both towards their persons and property, should be extended towards them, allowance being made for the delusions and deceptions that have been practiced upon them.

That while as *Democrats* we differ from the Administration in some of its measures of public policy, we still as *patriots* accept the necessity of supporting and strengthening it, without regard to the party affinities of the incumbent, and, utterly repudiating the doctrine of secession, we favor the employment of the most vigorous measures for the restoration of the Union, with its obligations unaltered, and its integrity unimpaired. [Loud cheers.]

Believing the war in defense of our laws and liberties to be eminently just, we see no reason for impeding it until its object shall have been accomplished, knowing that mere delay strengthens the rebels by enabling them to enforce their conscription, to complete their fortifications, fill their storehouses, and replenish their armories, and we consider that all legitimate means of honorable warfare may be employed in its aid. [Cheers.]

As no nation has ever been able to endure a war approaching in magnitude the conduct that desolates our country without financial pressure, we recognize and submit to the necessity, being convinced that the boundless resources of a restored Union will be amply sufficient to meet our liabilities, and that the extension of our country is well worth all it costs.

We therefore urge our fellow Democrats to sustain the Government as it exists, and to support in the coming election the candidates that express these views. [Enthusiastic applause.]

LETTER FROM MAJOR GEN. JOHN E. WOOL.

The Secretary read the following letter from Gen. Wool, one of several that were received by him from other absentees:

TROY, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

H. C. Page, Secretary, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I give you many thanks for the circular announcing a mass meeting of the Democracy opposed to the Chicago Platform, and I trust that the election of Geo. B. McClellan for President of the United States, and G. H. Pendleton, Vice-President—both representatives of the Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle, of which Jeff. Davis, the rebel President, is a member, and Vallandigham Commander-in-Chief—will never take place. The members are scattered throughout the country, North and South, and with arms in their possession, only wait the election of Davis and Vallandigham to execute their hellish designs—the ruin and destruction of the Union. This must not be permitted, and I trust the true Democracy will not be wanting in patriotic efforts to aid in putting down, at the approaching election, this dangerous and wide-spread conspiracy against the Union and its Government; whose aim and object, under false colors, the popular cornerstone of Democrats, is to lay at the feet of Jeff. Davis our glorious flag of the Union.

If possible I will be with you in the evening. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL.

At the conclusion of the reading, the Convention adjourned.

MASS MEETING.

In the evening an immense and enthusiastic mass meeting was held. Vast as are the dimensions of the hall at Cooper Institute, it failed completely to accommodate the crowd of Union-loving, loyal Democrats that assembled last evening, and large numbers were unable to gain admittance. The body of the house, as well as the platform, was every where filled by men who have long been accustomed to act in the front ranks of the Democratic party—the men whose ability and eloquence gave to that party its great influence and hold upon the people.

Eloquent speeches were made by Hon. V. B. Cutting, Hon. Edward Pierrepont, Gen. D. E. Sickles, Hon. D. S. Coddington, and others. This meeting was concluded by the reading of an address to the Democracy of America, by Gen. Dix. The principal point made was the reconstruction of the Democratic party. The conditions were laid down as follows:

1. A prosecution of the war with all the vigor that can be infused into it until the rebellion is suppressed; not for the subjugation of the Southern people, but for the overthrow of their leaders, who reject all compromises under the Constitution, and who should be expelled from the country, or compelled to submit to the authority of the Government, and suffer the punishment due to their crimes.
2. The support of the State Government in all their rights under the Constitution, as defined by Jefferson in his inaugural address in 1801.
3. A scrupulous abstinence from the exercise of all powers not clearly conferred by law.
4. The selection of the ablest and best men for office, and an utter repudiation of the degrading rule of availability.
5. An amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall allow every citizen to vote directly for President and Vice-President, instead of the present system, of voting by electoral colleges, which leaves him no alternative but to lose his vote or to cast it for one of the candidates presented by the party conventions.
6. An amendment of the Constitution, which shall render the President ineligible after one term of service.
7. A preservation of the Union—not as a reconstruction, but as a continuance—on the basis of the Constitution, which we hope to be in full vigor as a perpetual compact, with none of its rights, duties, powers or guarantees impaired or capable of being modified, except in the mode prescribed by its own stipulations.

On this basis of principles we appeal to the Democracy of the Union for their co-operation and support. We ask it in the name of the great men, in whose counsels the party had its origin, the fearless who have sustained it in its trials, and the pure who carried it unstained for nearly half a century through the temptations to which it was exposed. We invoke your aid in purifying it and in restoring it to the primitive disinterestedness and elevation of purpose from which it has fallen. The darkness in which the fortunes of our country are enveloped, will soon be dissipated—to be followed, let us hope, by a brighter prosperity than has ever dawned upon it. But it is not to be disguised that the convulsions, through which we are passing, will leave behind them questions only to be adjusted by the highest capacity and the largest experience. What hope is there that either of the great parties, after a retrograde career of a quarter of a century, will be equal to the task without a thorough reform. If a higher elevation of purpose, a purer patriotism and a loftier disinterestedness cannot be infused into the management of our political affairs, our system of government will prove a disastrous failure. The hope of contributing to such a reform is one of the objects for which this meeting has been called. The movement needs a cordial co-operation on the part of the great body of the people to give it effect. At a future time the appeal to them will be renewed, filling up with greater detail the outline traced to-day. In laying open the source of the evils under which the name and prosperity of the country have been struck down, and in invoking the popular support and aid to meet them with effectual remedies, we shall have done all in our power to counteract the baneful influences by which all we hold most dear is imperilled; but it is only through the active and determined interposition of the people themselves that the institutions under which we live can be saved from disorganization and disgrace, and the cause of free government throughout the world be secured from the fatal reflex of an unsuccessful experiment on this Continent.

## ABOLITIONISM EXPOSED.

**Letter from John V. Farwell, Esq., Presidential Elector for the First Congressional District.**

[From the Northwestern Christian Advocate.]

MR. EDITORS: Having had my name placed before the people for Presidential Elector without having sought the position you will please allow me space in your columns to tell the people my views without having asked for them, so that no one shall have it to say that he voted for an "Abolitionist" without knowing it. I always have been a *Democratic-Republican Abolitionist*, though I never voted an Abolition ticket. I have served as one of a jury in the U. S. Courts in indicting men for resisting the execution of the fugitive slave law, not because the law was just, but because *obedience to law is the only safety for free governments*. I have a great love for the U. S. Government, because as it is democratic in principle, republican in form, and now proposes that every man, woman and child shall be free, from the bottom to the top of its population, I believe it to be the only true exponent of liberty and progress for the human race. Having this faith, I am for abolishing everything and everybody that would tarnish its honor, or diminish its power.

Its Constitution, and the Union of the States under it, must be preserved at all hazards. Abraham Lincoln and the platform of principles he occupies are unequivocally pledged to this purpose; therefore, if the voice of the whole world were necessary to make him President, and I were empowered to cast the vote, I would cast it for this man, before all other good and true men who honor our times.

The rebellion was established because the essential principles of the Baltimore platform elected him four years since. Those principles, baptized with the blood of patriots, will elect him again, and abolish the rebellion at the point of the bayonet. Then will be President of the whole territory over which he was first constitutionally elected, the nation's honor and integrity will be vindicated before the world, and the Constitution will be regarded everywhere a real and holy bond of inalienable rights, and not empty words wasted on worthless parchment.

This must be accomplished to secure permanent peace and prosperity to the nation, and hereby many things must necessarily be abolished which now hold high carnival in expectation of a different result in the November election.

The African "nigger" and his mixed descendants having bee then authors of all the fusions and confusions which have made the fire and brimstone of the present war, and of our past political broils, must have *his* office abolished by abolishing his chains. The blood of thousands slain, and the peace of our children, demand this of the present Administration.

That freedom of speech and of the press which belittles the Government and pronounces the work of our victorious armies a failure, while it magnifies the rebellion and its agencies, must be abolished by serried battalions of free ballots.

Vallandigham, Wood, Seymour & Co., must have their pretensions to leadership and other aspirations to power abolished, with no freedom of speech left them, except upon penitential knees to implore "Father Abraham" to send some poor Abolitionist to bring them in out of the cold, where the coming elections will surely leave them.

The aspirations of all wicked and unprincipled men for places of power and trust in the administration of the Government, must be *abolished*, because "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." We want no more Buchanans in the White-house, to allow his Secretaries to steal our guns, our ships, our forts and our money, as the price of his office.

Professional politicians, and office-seekers and brokers, must be *abolished*. The people must learn to ask their best men to fill their offices, from justice of the peace to President of the Republic; and not allow the Woods, Seymour's, Voorhees' and Vallandigham's to hoodwink them into the belief that they are the real conservators of the peace and prosperity of the nation—the only men capable of managing its affairs.

A bogus Democracy with such leaders, who propose to *coax* the minority to yield to the majority, in the first election of Abraham to the Presidency, must be *abolished* beyond the hope of resurrection, or democratic governments must of necessity prove a disgraceful failure.

That partisan spirit which would revive such a miserable organization of dry bones by voting with a party which declares the war to be a failure, must be abolished by such a robust, living majority of intelligent, patriotic and independent Union votes, as will demonstrate that patriotism and genuine Democracy know no party as such.

British swagger and gentlemanly French insolence, breathing out sympathy for the rebels, must be abolished by the same host of genuine Democratic voters.

That political secession humbug, called "State rights" or "popular sovereignty," requiring the whole nation to make a bow to South Carolina, while she fires upon Sumter and sets up for herself, must be abolished, or our government is not worth the value of the plain white canvas which receives the stars and stripes as the emblem of its power and identity. Our flag is called a "dirty rag" by the rebels, and such it is, if the State can defy the Federal authority with impunity. "Let us rally round the flag boys," until no head nor heart shall attempt to ride such a miserable hobby over the ruins of our national authority and greatness.

In short, the Chicago platform and its candidates must be abolished by a grand abolition charge. Without principles and without men, the American people must bury them out of sight, simply because the rebels want them to live and rule. Any other reason in addition to this, would be insulting to the common sense of a free people.

After this general Abolition ticket has been stereotyped upon the Government, by the logic of the November elections as it will be, then it will be comparatively an easy task for our boys in blue to abolish the rebel armies. Taking heart from such substantial moral reinforcements from home, their valor will be irresistible, and *Abolitionist* will then be the motto on the coat of arms for our regenerated Government; which shall commend it to the affectionate regard of mankind, and the approbation of Him who sits "as Governor among the nations," and commands them to "break every yoke."

If I am chosen as one of the Presidential Electors of the great State of Illinois, which has furnished the best President, and the best General, since the days of Washington, I herewith give notice to the voters who shall so elect me, that I shall vote to place them securely in Abraham's bosom, and not in the house of the grave digger of the Chickahominy, for political burial in the grave yard of nations.

JOHN V. FARWELL.

## THE REBEL PRESS.

### Jeff. Davis [illegible] the Chicago Platform.

### Affairs at Wilmington—The Rebels on Reconstruction—Meeting of the Rebel Governors.

JEFF. DAVIS IN FAVOR OF AN ARMISTICE.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

President Davis, who has been opposed to making any concessions whatever to the enemy has been finally prevailed upon to grant an armistice to the North, provided it is solicited in a respectful manner. This proposed armistice, if granted, raises the blockades by land and sea, which will enable our people to lay in a large amount of supplies. The deserters from our service will then be glad to return in order to receive their pay and an honorable discharge, which will give us an additional force of 200,000 veterans. Then if hostilities are resumed the South is sure of success. Therefore we lose nothing by granting these experiment to the Yankees, who have openly confessed that they are whipped by proclaiming the war on their part a failure.

PREPARATIONS AT WILMINGTON FOR AN ATTACK FROM OUR FLEET—NON-COMBATANTS REQUIRED TO LEAVE.

[From the Wilmington Journal, Oct. 22.]

What has been so long threatened and so much talked about seems to have come at last. The long deferred attack on Wilmington would appear to be at hand. We have good reason to believe, from information received, that an attack is imminent—may be looked for any day. The fleet is assembling both at Fortress Monroe and Beaufort Harbor, N. C.

Such information is regarded as authentic by military authorities, and they are extremely anxious, and, indeed, positively desire, that all non combatants, and especially women and children should be removed before an attack actually does take place. This is desired for their own sakes, and for the further reason that their presence would necessarily have the effect of embarrassing the defence. It is expected that all the men who remain will bear their full part in defending their homes and in repelling the invaders of our soil. Those who do not make up their minds to do what they can in defense of their homes are expected to leave, as we presume little sympathy or favor will be shown any portion of the male population who remain here, and who do not array themselves in defense of the place. Those properly classed as non-combatants, who intend to remove in case of an attack, had better do so before the pressure of an actual attack is felt, as then the difficulty of a removal may, and probably will be, insurmountable.

A REBEL COLUMN TO ASSAULT ATLANTA—WHERE IS IT TO COME FROM?

[From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 22.]

For the last few days the Macon papers have been boastfully hinting at an important movement that was about to take place in Georgia. Among the rest the *Intelligencer* became so jubilant that we almost expected to see our old neighbor start for Atlanta at once. The article in that journal indicated plainly enough in what direction this movement would be made; but in the Macon correspondence of the Augusta *Register* we find something more definite. The writer referred to says:

"While Hood is operating on the State road, in Sherman's rear, and the enemy are looking after him, leaving Atlanta protected by a comparatively small force, a movement is on foot in this part of the country which will, doubtless, wrench that city from their hands and make them regret the day they ever saw it. A column of six or ten thousand men thrown rapidly against Atlanta would certainly capture it and its garrison, which is believed to be very weak. Where this column is to come from I can't say; sufficient to know that it will not weaken Hood, and will be commanded by a gallant and skillful General who knows how and when to strike. It will be a death-blow to Sherman's Georgia campaign, and will teach Yankee impudence a lesson in regard to Southern arms and Georgia's resolution. Everything for the early possession of Atlanta looks bright. Let the Atlanta exiles cheer up; for they can soon return to their own homes and firesides."

THE RETIREMENT OF JOE JOHNSTON—INGRATITUDE OF THE BOGUS REPUBLIC.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.]

Gen. Joe Johnston is living in a very quiet, pleasant residence in the city of Macon, Ga. Does the reader ask why his sword is remaining idle in this crisis of our country? Let him ask Mr. Davis. Bragg, Pemberton, Lovell, &c., have been taken care of.

OPINION OF A SOUTHERN RECONSTRUCTION PAPER.

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

These resolutions breathe nothing but the most ultra war spirit. We are not disappointed in them. They are just what we expected. These Governors, co-operating as dependents or auxiliaries with the central Government at Richmond, seem determined to accept no compromise, but to prosecute the war to annihilation or, at least, at the lowest point of exhaustion and ruin.

SOUTHERN PEACE MEN TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE SLAVES.

[Correspondence Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 29.]

I see from day to day the arrest and commitment to Castle Thunder of persons escaping from us and seeking the enemy's lines. I allude not to such as have been mustered into service, (they are deserters, and must be dealt with as such), but such as should go into service and are fleeing to the enemy rather than defend their homes. I propose that (under guard) they be sent to work on the fortifications, and let the servants now engaged on those works return home to their owners. By such an arrangement they would be unwilling helpers, and the servants now doing the work could go home and render valuable service on the farm. I say farm, for I hope not to have the street loungers returned to the city; let them stay where they are—but let such as are engaged as producers, and not consumers by day and thieves by night. It there be no law allowing such a procedure I hope there will be in less than two weeks.

MR. CONGRESSMAN BOYCE, OF S. C., TAKES A DIFFERENT TACK—HE IS OPPOSED TO RECONSTRUCTION.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

The meeting of a portion of Mr. Boyce's constituents in Columbia, on Monday last, seems to have been a very imposing assemblage. Mr. Boyce himself was present, and, by invitation, delivered the first speech. We will not attempt to compress into our limited space any synopsis of his remarks; but, in the words of one of the speakers who followed him, "he had an opportunity, under the blue arch of Heaven, and in the face of an intelligent multitude, to lay his hand upon his heart and say, 'before God, under no circumstances, would I be in favor of reconstruction.' He did not say so. He had an opportunity to declare, 'I go for the independence of the Confederate States, and nothing less will satisfy me but their absolute and eternal separation from the North.' (Cheers) He did not say so."

THE SLAVE IMPRESSMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

A new slave impressment is ordered of 2,250 negroes in Virginia, to serve with the army for twelve months as teamsters, cooks, laborers, &c. Of this requisition the quota of Campbell county is 281. The notice of the advisory board to slave owners is published in another column. They are ordered to report at the office in this city, on Monday and Tuesday next, and at the Court House on Wednesday and Thursday.

## SPIRIT OF THE FREMONT PRESS.

### A Word to the Radicals.

[From the Chicago Telegraph, Nov. 4.]

The decisive hour is approaching, and in a few days the people of the free North will have to determine whether we shall cowardly yield to the impudent demands of Southern Barons and Northern doughfaces, or whether we shall endorse a policy which gives us hope of a restoration of the Union on the basis of Universal liberty. It is high time for all those Radicals who are still wavering between voting and non-voting, who do not yet see clearly their duty as citizens of the Republic, because personal dislike of the candidate of the progressive party obscures their views, to be generous, to forget the wrong done their party, to cast aside all minor questions and to work enthusiastically and energetically for the great and common aim; the signal and complete overthrow of the Northern peace Democracy. Each Radical who abstains from voting lessens the probability of realizing his own principles, for he weakens the victory of that party, which in its platform comes nearest to his own creed. Each Radical, who, carried away by the madness of political hatred, and in the stubbornness of his childish obstinacy *votes for McClellan and against Lincoln, commits a crime against himself, against his children, against the oppressed nations of the whole world, which are anxiously and longingly hoping for the victory of the party of freedom over the party of slavery.* If we earnestly wish to have our radical principles at last acknowledged, if we want to exercise a practical influence in the reconstruction of this great Republic, the Union party is the only one which offers to us a field for our activity. Within this party we are a power which can help to mould, with a weighty voice and a strong hand, the destinies of the nation; without the pale of that party, standing on neutral ground as threatening pessimists, we are powerless, and the opportune moment will slip by, when the helm of the ship of state would have obeyed the pressure of a radical hand.

It is certainly not befitting men who pretend to represent the purity of Republican principles, to stand aside in a corner, like peevish children, and to forget, on account of the slight they have received, the great cause of liberty—to lay their hands idly in their laps, while others, *less radical*, watch and work, in order that the fruits of the victories won by the valor of our brave warriors may not be lost. This is not the time for a passive policy. TO THE POLLS, THEN, EVERY MAN OF YOU, AND VOTE FOR THE CAUSE OF PROGRESS!

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1864.

There is nothing new to note in monetary circles to-day. The demand for money from packers is active. Other parties are mostly out of the market, the unsettled condition of the gold market discouraging them to operate. The markets to-day have been depressed, with a downward tendency.

Exchange continues scarce and difficult to obtain. Many parties are shipping greenbacks in place of exchange, as they are quite plenty. Our quotations are ¼ discount buying, ¼ premium selling. There is scarcely any deviation from these prices.

There was a sharp contest between the bulls and bears in the New York gold market to-day, or, we might say, between the loyal and disloyal elements, in which the latter seem to have gained a slight advantage, the closing quotation showing an advance of 1¾ per cent over yesterday's closing rate. The following is the range, as telegraphed to James Boyd, bullion broker, 39 Clark street:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10:00 a. m. | [illegible] | 1:00 p. m. | [illegible] |
| 10:30 a. m. | [illegible] | 2:00 p. m. | [illegible] |
| 11:45 a. m. | [illegible] | 4:00 p. m. | [illegible] |
| 12:00 m. | [illegible] | | |

The market here opened at 232, declined to 230, advanced to 233, and closed firm at that figure. Silver was firm at 220@225, with moderate offerings.

Government bonds are in active request, and firm; 5-20s are held at 107¼@108¾.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash, Nov. 4, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 34 Clark street, Chicago.

| | 1st B'd | 2d B'd | | 1st B'd | 2d B'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | [illegible] | [illegible] | C. & T. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. & N. W. | [illegible] | [illegible] | Hudson River | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. & N. W. (pref) | [illegible] | [illegible] | Ill. Central | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Erie (common) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Erie (pref) | [illegible] | [illegible] | U. S. 6 per cent | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. & P. | [illegible] | [illegible] | U. S. Loan | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mich. S. (com) | [illegible] | [illegible] | U. S. 5-20 coupons | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mich. S. (guar) | [illegible] | [illegible] | 7-30 Coupons | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| P. Ft. W. & C. | [illegible] | [illegible] | U. S. 6 per cent bonds | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mich. Cen. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10-40 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. & A. (com) | [illegible] | [illegible] | U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. & A. (pref) | [illegible] | [illegible] | U. S. one year certificates | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rock Island | [illegible] | [illegible] | American Gold | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ill. C. (scrip) | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | |
| B. & Q. | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | |
| Quicksilver | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | |

Market—1st board steady; 2d board steady.

### COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

| | Received. | Shipped. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour | 3,791 | 5,216 |
| Wheat | 49,534 | [illegible] |
| Corn | 3,457 | 15,700 |
| Oats | 62,230 | 96,778 |
| Rye | 2,180 | 100 |
| Barley | 4,930 | |
| Grass Seed | 4,910 | |
| Broom Corn | 41,510 | |
| Cured Meats | 56,400 | 40,395 |
| Beef | | 4,595 |
| Pork | | 6,349 |
| Lard | | 19,080 |
| Tallow | 3,405 | 58,124 |
| Butter | 21,000 | |
| Hogs | 17,343 | 3,691 |
| Cattle | 3,069 | 180 |
| Hides | 20,430 | 122,475 |
| Highwines | 230 | 989 |
| Wool | 5,543 | 6,100 |
| Lumber, m | 1,971 | 964 |
| Shingles, m | 275 | 693 |
| Lath m | 100 | 896 |
| Salt, brls | | 1,809 |

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following is the amount flour and grain in store in this city on Saturday, Oct. 29, 1864, and compared with the corresponding period of last year:

| | Week ending Oct. 29, 1864. | Corresponding week last year. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 32,281 | 10,430 |
| Wheat, bu | 305,178 | 892,485 |
| Corn, bu | 120,121 | 504,719 |
| Oats, bu | 492,882 | 943,415 |
| Rye, bu | 62,404 | 106,737 |
| Barley, bu | 211,014 | 96,031 |
| Equal to | 1,422,308 | 2,605,300 |

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day but the general produce markets were characterized by extreme dullness and depression. There are but few shippers in the market, and the speculative demand has been greatly checked by the downward tendency in gold, and the lack of confidence in the present quotations. The near approach of the Presidential election has also tended to render buyers more than usually cautious, as they think that some great military movement will take place which may unsettle everything.

The Flour market was extremely heavy, and we note a decline in prices of 5@6c per barrel, with sales of 2,000 barrels, at $10.50@12.75 for white winter extras, $10.00 for red winter extras, $8.75@9.25 for spring extras, and $7.50 for spring superfine. A small lot of Buckwheat Flour was also sold at $8.50 per barrel.

The Wheat market was dull and dragging, and we note a decline of 5@6c per bushel, with sales of about 140,000 bushels at $1.95 for No. 1 Red; $1.90@1.92 for No. 2 Red; $1.70 Rejected Red; $1.87@1.89 for No. 1 Spring; $1.77@1.82 for No. 2 Spring, and $1.67@1.70 for Rejected Spring—the market closing weak at $1.77@1.77¼ for No. 2 Spring in store.

Corn was in fair demand, but very scarce, and we note light sales of No. 2 at $1.30@1.35, and of Canal and River by sample at $1.35@1.37¼ afloat. New Shelled Corn was sold at 95c, and Ear Corn at 80c on track.

The demand for Oats was less active and the market ruled quiet and steady at 64¼@65c for No. 1, and 63@63½c for Rejected—the market closing quiet and steady at 64¼c for No. 1. A lot of 5,000 bushels were sold for delivery at Cairo in gunnies at 86c. The sales of the day did not exceed 95,000 bushels.

Rye was dull and 5@7c per bushel lower than yesterday, with sales of 6,000 bushels at $1.10@1.12 for No. 1 and $1.20 for No. 2—the market closing dull.

Barley was in very limited demand, and we note sales of only a few car-loads, at $1.54@1.58 for No. 2 in store.

Highwines fell 1c per gallon, at which there was rather more activity—450 brls having been sold at $1.64—the market closing quiet.

Provisions were dull, and we note light sales of Mess Pork at $39.00; Prime Mess Pork at $34.00; Beef Hams at $22.00; Green Hams at 16c, and prime Lard at 20c.

Seeds were dull and unchanged. Salt is neglected and the market is heavy and dull.

Grain freights are very scarce and rates are easier, with light engagements to-day at 9c for Corn to Buffalo and 16c for Wheat to Oswego.

In Groceries the market continues very firm, but with no essential change on yesterday's quotations. The weather has been wet and unfavorable for business, and there has consequently been very few country buyers in the city. Rio Coffee rules firm at 44@48½c per lb. Raw Sugars are unchanged. Hard Sugar is firm at 28@28½c per lb.

Whitefish are in small supply with a fair request at $8.00@8.25 per brl. Mackerel in good demand and firm, with an upward tendency. Codfish in more limited receipt. There is an active demand. Georges Bank firm at $10.00@10.50 per 100 lbs, and Grand Bank at $9.50@10.00 per 100 lbs.

Dried Apples are in better supply; with a good demand for choice Ohio and New York fruit the market is firm at 11@11½c per lb. Foreign Fruit in small supply, and very firm at previous quotations.

In Hides the market has been less active, and not so firm, although no essential change has been made on previous quotations. We quote Green Country at 8@8½c, and Green Salted at 10@10½c per lb.

In Carbon Oil the market continues very active with a limited and inadequate supply. We quote best White Oil firm at 80@85c per gal. Linseed dull and inactive at $1.40@1.45 per gal.

The Lumber market has been more active, with a little improvement in the supply. Prices rule firm at previous quotations.

In Beef Cattle there has been less activity in the market; the receipts being very much restricted to common grades of stock, for which there is but a limited demand, with the market already overstocked. Entered sales at the various yards, 2,840 head, at $3.15@8.50; chiefly at $3.65@4.25 per 100 lbs. The market closed weak, but with no essential change on previous quotations.

In Hogs there has been a steady and active demand both among packers and shippers; with liberal receipts. Entered sales at all the yards, 13,580 head, at $9.25@11.00; mostly at $10.00@10.50 per 100 lbs. The market closed this evening very active and firm at previous quotations.

LATER.

In the afternoon the Wheat market was quiet but a shade firmer, owing to a slight advance in gold, with sales of No. 2 Spring at $1.78@1.81—closing at $1.80½. The demand, however, was not very active. Corn, Oats, rye, and Highwines were neglected.

### CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

There is nothing new to note in the Dry Goods market to-day. The cold weather has produced remarkable activity, and our dealers have about all they can look after. Advices from New York indicate a stiffness in standard sheetings, and the price has advanced half a cent. No change in other goods.

### CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1864.

LUMBER—Received, 1,971,000 feet; shipped 964,000 feet. There has been a good demand, especially for desirable cargoes, with a small and inadequate supply, but with a favorable wind vessels are coming in more freely. The weather has been wet and very unfavorable for business, which will somewhat delay country buyers.

SHINGLES—Received, 275,000; shipped, 693,000. The market is a little more active, but prices continue weak, though with no essential change.

LATH—Received, 100,000 pcs; shipped, 396,000 pcs. Market quiet and steady at previous quotations.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Table Rock, from Oconto, sold by Farnsworth, 165,000 feet lumber, ½ strips, at $17.75; cargo schr Foster, from Muskegon, sold by Ryerson, 80,000 feet lumber, ⅓ strips, balance boards, at $17.75; cargo schr America, from Menominee, sold by Col. Loomis, 130,000 feet lumber, all 1 in. strips and boards, at $18.00; cargo schr Shoyer, from Muskegon sold by Merrill, 90,000 feet lumber, fair common boards and strips, at $17.25; cargo schr Tempest, from Flat Rock, sold by Van Schaack, 130,000 feet good mixed lumber, at $17.50.

The following are the yard prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ₱ M | [illegible] |
| Second Clear Boards | [illegible] |
| Third Clear Boards | [illegible] |
| First Clear Plank | [illegible] |
| Second Clear Plank | [illegible] |
| Third Clear Plank | [illegible] |
| Stock Boards | [illegible] |
| Box or Select Boards | [illegible] |
| Common Boards | [illegible] |
| Fencing | [illegible] |
| Cull Boards | [illegible] |
| First Clear Flooring, rough | [illegible] |
| Second Clear Flooring, rough | [illegible] |
| Common Flooring, rough | [illegible] |
| Siding, Clear Dressed | [illegible] |
| Second Clear | [illegible] |
| Long Joists | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lath, ₱ 1,000 | [illegible] |
| Posts | [illegible] |
| Pickets | [illegible] |

### CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—Received during the day at the various yards, about 2,500 head of Beef Cattle. Entered sales, 1,550 head, at $3.15@8.50, chiefly at $3.65@4.25 ₱ 100 lbs.

The receipts, though large as to numbers, have principally consisted of common grades of stock, and as the demand for this class of Beef Cattle is very limited and restricted to city packers, who to-day have not been buying freely, and there has been an absence of the usual activity of the market. On the sales made there has been no essential change on previous quotations, but prices were weaker, and business dragged along at a very slow rate.

Better qualities have been in demand, and a larger supply would have met with ready sale. These were not to be had, and buyers have consequently to wait. The market is sadly overstocked with Common Cattle; one of our commission men has to day been compelled to send between 300 and 400 head of this description of stock out into the neighborhood to pasture, hoping that in a few days there may be a better chance of realizing upon them; and other lots are under the necessity of keeping stock in the yards for days, at an outlay of expense, being unable to meet with buyers, even at liberal commissions on prices.

The demand for army Cattle is almost nominal, transactions to-day being limited to a few odd lots for Washington and neighboring depots. City packers have purchased about 1,000 head, and the remainder has been bought mostly by speculators and city butchers. The market closed this evening quiet and steady at previous quotations.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

| Sellers. | Buyers. | No. | Av. | Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FORT WAYNE YARDS. | | | | |
| Greenbaum | Cragin & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| SHERMAN'S YARDS. | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| COTTAGE GROVE YARDS. | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS. | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

HOGS—Received at the various yards about 14,000 hogs; entered sales 13,580 head, at $9.25@11.00, chiefly at $10.00@10.50 ₱ 100 lbs.

The morning was very unfavorable for business; the weather being cold and wet, and the yards in their usual sloppy condition at this season of the year. These are apparently necessary adjuncts to the hog trade, to be succeeded by sleet and snow sufficient to cool the most ardent speculator in this line. The receipts are, however, daily augmenting, and from present appearances, seem to indicate a more than ordinary supply during the present season.

The market opened this morning with a brisk demand, no scarcity of buyers, and a fair quantity of stock in the yards. The previous quotations of the market were fully sustained, but neither on extra or medium hogs has there been any tendency to higher rates. Some few lots of choice and selected hogs sold at high figures. One drove of 90 head, averaging 197 lbs, were sold by Strahorn & Co. to Huff at $11.00, and several droves realized nearly the same figures. There was also a large number of coarse, bony hogs offered, and which ultimately sold at low prices, from which it will be seen that the superficial reader of our sale lists may be easily led astray by looking at weights independent of quality. There were several car of Hogs of this description, averaging from 240 to 260 lbs, sold at $10.00@10.25, whilst for choice, even Hogs of the same weights [illegible] 100 lbs more was much easier obtained.

City packers have been buying very freely; and shippers for Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York &c. have taken a large proportion of the Hogs sold during the day. By four o'clock this afternoon, nearly all the Hogs remaining over from yesterday, and the fresh receipts of the day were sold. Several trains have since arrived, so that there will be a fair quantity on hand, with which to commence business with to-morrow morning.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

| Sellers. | Buyers. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FORT WAYNE YARDS. | | | | |
| W. F. Brown | J. Nash & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS. | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| COTTAGE GROVE YARDS. | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| SHERMAN'S YARDS. | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Dull and a shade easier. The engagements to-day were: To BUFFALO—Schr Cuba, with wheat, on p. t.; schr St. James, with corn (to load at four houses) at 9c. To OSWEGO—Schr Star of Hope, with wheat, at 16c.

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote: [illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote: [illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 3,791 brls; shipped to-day, 5,216 brls. Market dull and [illegible] lower. [illegible]

CORN MEAL—In fair demand. We quote: [illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, 49,534 bu; [illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—Dull and nominal [illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BAGGING—There has been a fair demand, and with a moderate supply, prices rule firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

CHEESE—Market in moderate supply, and firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

CIDER—In fair supply, with a good demand. [illegible]

EGGS—In good demand with a moderate supply. [illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible]

GAME—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HAY—Market in large supply, with a limited demand. Prices easy and unchanged. [illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—In fair supply, with a moderate demand. Prices firm and unchanged. [illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—The market is very active with a small and inadequate supply. [illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—Market quiet and in moderate supply. [illegible]

VINEGAR—In fair supply, [illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

### MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Comet, Kirtland, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Empire, Richardson, Ogdensburg, [illegible]
Prop Allegheny, Fallon, Grand Traverse, [illegible]
Prop J Barber, Hopkins, St Joseph, sundries.
Bark American, [illegible], Menominee, [illegible]
Brig Robt Burns, Galligan, Grand Traverse, wood.
Brig Table Rock, Durgin, Oconto, [illegible]
Schr E M Shoyer, [illegible], Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, lath.
Schr Minerva, [illegible], Grand Haven, [illegible]
Schr Spartan, Vanderberg, Grand Haven, [illegible]
[illegible]

CLEARED.

Stmr Comet, Kirtland, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Allegheny, Baldwin, Traverse City, [illegible]
[illegible]


Miscellaneous.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

As this question is often asked us, we will give a little history of her. Some twenty years ago a lady in New York City observed that her hair was rapidly losing its natural color, and getting gray, and disliking the idea of becoming [illegible] equally averse to using any dye (knowing them injurious), concluded that she would [illegible] something that would restore her hair to its life color; and, by dint of study and persevering experimenting, she succeeded in finding [illegible] ticles she had compounded would not dye the hair to its original color, but also [illegible] ble, and give it the natural moisture [illegible] should have. This was even more than she hoped for, and, without the slightest [illegible] of making a business of it, she was advised to commence making it for sale, by [illegible] persons of her acquaintance and others [illegible] acquaintances had informed of the [illegible] change in her hair, calling at her residence [illegible] the article; and she now probably does the largest cash business in the City of [illegible] Owing to the large demand from foreign [illegible] she has been obliged to establish a depot for [illegible] clusive sale of her Hair Preparations in [illegible] 266 High Holborn. Principal Manufactory [illegible] Offices, 198 and 200 Greenwich street, New York.

Mrs S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or [illegible] Hair Dressing.

The Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting [illegible] and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color [illegible] act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No [illegible] is complete without the Zylobalsamum [illegible] Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts [illegible] most delightful fragrance, and is suited [illegible] young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

If your hair is thin, try it; if scurfy, try it; try it; if lustreless, try it; if none of these, try it [illegible] all who use it will preserve their hair [illegible]

CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

Free-will Offerings for Benefits Received.

High Praise.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, [illegible]

Renewed his Age.

REV. M. THATCHER, of New York, [illegible]

Valuable Testimony.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, [illegible]

For Children's Hair.

MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: [illegible]

His Wife Approves.

REV. J. MOORE, late Agent American [illegible]

High Approval. Mrs. S. A. Allen's [illegible]

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.

DISSOLUTION. THE FIRM OF UNDERWOOD & CO. Was dissolved by mutual consent [illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. M. Anders & Co.'s IODINE WATER. [illegible]

DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N.Y. [illegible] Lake st., Chicago.

Dr. James [illegible]

Cromer's (Upham's) Hair Dye. 50 CENTS A BOX. [illegible] JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor, 403 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drunkenness Cured. [illegible] JNO. K. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Hand's Specific. [illegible] JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Colgate's Honey Soap. [illegible]

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow, Confidential Physician. [illegible]

Proposals.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 27, 1864. [illegible]

Robacks Stomach Bitters

Greenbacks are Good BUT Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS. [illegible]

ROBACK'S BITTERS. They compose the wonderful tonic properties giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS. [illegible]

ROBACK'S BITTERS. [illegible]

C. W. ROBACK, [illegible] 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO. [illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, 28 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, [illegible]

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the [illegible] BRAINERD, IVES & CO., [illegible] Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP. The under [illegible]

## Dr. M. Andres & Co.'s ROCKY WATER.

Dr. E. ANDRES & CO.,

## Dr. James

## Kromer's (Upham's) Hair Dye,
50 CENTS A BOX.

JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor, 403 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## Drunkenness Cured.

Dr. Zane's Antidote ... may now find defiance to the temptation ... for drunkards ... It creates a dislike for strong drink ... can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. ... Price $1 per box, or packages of six boxes ...

JNO. K. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Dr. Rand's Specific.

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Colgate's Honey Soap.

## Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

## Dr. Bigelow,
Confidential Physician,

## Proposals.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 26, 1864.

D. L. MAGRUDER, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

## Roback's Stomach Bitters

# Greenbacks are Good
BUT
# Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.

## Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

# DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
Lake st, Chicago, Ill.

## Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ... BRAINERD, IVES & CO.

DISSOLUTION. THE FIRM OF UNDERWOOD & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP. The under...

## Medicinal.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO'S
# COLUMN
FOR THE
# CHEROKEE MEDICINES
COMPOUNDED FROM
## ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

M E D I C I N E S

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic ...

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY ...

CHEROKEE CURE ...

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR; or Essence of Life! Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

CHEROKEE PILLS! Sugar Coated Female Regulator, Health Preserver ...

Prices of the Cherokee Medicines: Cherokee Remedy, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Injection, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Cure, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Dr. Wright's Elixir, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Pills, for Females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

Address all letters and orders to DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 63 Liberty street, New York.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, 24 Market street, is our General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana, who will supply druggists at our card prices.

Sold by H. SCOVIL, LORD & SMITH, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, J. H. REED & CO., BURNHAM & VANSCHAACK, SMITH & DWYER, and all Druggists (Wholesale and Retail) at Chicago, Illinois.

TO PAPER MAKERS.—An experienced man desires a situation as Foreman or Agent in a Paper Mill or Warehouse. ...

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles KUNZ will attend to Cleaning of Privy Vaults, REMOVING OF STABLE MANURE, ...



# Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.


[For the Chicago Tribune.]

## VISION AND SONG.

BY W. S. GOODING.

### VISION.

Hark! what is that sound that now bursts on the war,
While every blanched visage speaks horror and fear?
Behold the dread pageant! look up! look afar!
What spectre is this rising forth in his car?
Mark that visage, on which "Death and Hell" have been writ,
That breath which exhales from Perdition's foul pit!
Each hair is a viper, each eye is a flame,
That glows with the lava of hell, whence it came!
A hand red with gore waves a falchion on high,
Another directs the fierce steeds as they fly.
His pathway is strown with the wounded and dead
All mangled and crushed, 'neath the horses' fierce tread.
The groans of the dying, the shriek of despair,
Pursue his career, and float up on the air.
Great God! what is this? He comes! lo, he comes!
The Demon of War—to our land—to our homes!
But say; who is this that pursues in his train,
As he thunders along o'er the blood-deluged plain?
From the regions of bliss comes a Spirit of Light,
And follows the War Fiend, unseen in his flight,
As, blind to its horrors and deaf to its roar,
Through the conflict he rages, still thirsting for gore!
Ha! What has the Seraph fast bound to his car?
What drags o'er the plain the foul Demon of War?
What meteor shines through the war-cloud's deep gloom,
Like stars that shall gleam through the darkness of doom?
What music, that floats o'er the dissonant roar,
Like Miriam's Anthem on Araby's shore?
That meteor-chain which he drags at his car,
Unseen by the death-dealing Demon of War,
Is formed of the fetters, all riven and torn
From limbs that in anguish their burden had borne;
That gleam, far outshining the clear stella light,
That spangles in glory the dome of the night,
As moon's flaming sword, as it gleams up the way,
And Erebus drives from the portals of Day,
As the glimmer of manacles, broken and spoiled,
Late worn by the children of Ham, as they toiled;
That pean, more glad than creation's first song,
Which voices of angels in chorus prolong,
Whose melody chimes through the battle's loud roar,
Is the clink of the fetter—A FETTER NO MORE!

As stars sang together, ere Time's Morning Day,
When Old Night and Chaos were hasting away,
An anthem of praise to Omnipotent Might;
Which woke to the orbs, and, behold, there was light;
But grander the theme, and more joyous the lay,
On a Nation regenerate—born in a day,
Thus, from the dread war-cloud, enshrouding the plain,
Over dying and dead, comes the fetter's refrain:

### SONG OF THE FETTER.

In a cavern dark and cold,
Where the Allegheny rolled,
From Time's early morning, there I lay,
Then click, click, click,
Came the shovel and the pick,
Where the labor of the free bears the sway,
And bore me from my dark home away.

From the deep mountain gorge,
To the furnace and the forge,
In the white-glowing heat, there I lay;
Then cling, cling, cling,
I made the anvil ring,
Then hastened o'er the sea far away,
To the land of the heathen, far away.

On the mountain, by the lake,
In the jungle, in the brake,
With the tiger and the asp, there I lay;
Then "clink, clink, clink,"
Said the rivet and the link,
"We came from a land far away,
From the land of the Christian, far away."

In the ship's fetid hold,
Dark as cavern home of old,
Among the dusky forms, there I lay;
With rattle, rattle, rattle,
As I held a human chattel,
And bore him o'er the sea far away,
To the land of the Christian, far away.

On the slaver's burning deck
Amid the squalid wreck
Of mother, sire and son, there I lay,
While with groan, groan, groan,
Did the captive sigh and moan
For his home and country far away,
For the home of his childhood, far away.

On the shore, in the pen,
In the sight of Christian men,
On the ankle and the wrist, there I lay,
Then knock, knock, knock,
Came the hammer on the block,
And I hastened to the cotton field away,
Where Mammon, lust and I, bore the sway.

On the bayou's mucky bank,
In the rice field, low and dank,
On the captive's stalwart limbs, there I lay;
While with sigh, sigh, sigh,
Did the dusky heathen cry,
To the Gods in the mountains far away,
To the Gods of the heathen, far away.

Then came the cannon's roar,
Came the slaughter and the gore,
And rent my clasps asunder, where I lay;
And a spirit from above,
By the magnet of his love,
Drew me off through the carnage, far away,
Through the din of the battle, far away.

Then loud the chorus rang,
Through the battle's fearful clang,
'Mid the onset of the true and the brave,
Ye are free! free! free!
Let the glory ever be
To Him who destroys but to save,
And all honor to the true and the brave!

## IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

### The United States Steamer Monitor Fired on by Two Japanese Batteries and Infantry—She Replies, and Sets Fire to a Village and the Battery Screens—The Port of Osaca Likely to be Opened to Foreigners.

[From the Japan (Kanagawa) Commercial Times, August 3.]

The American steamer Monitor left Hakodadi July 3, for Nagasaki; she encountered strong gales, became short of fuel and about latitude thirty-four she ran into a large bay with good anchorage, and a small village on the east side. Two officials came on board, asked what was wanted, when the owner and captain explained their distress, and that they wanted wood or coal, water and fresh provisions, for which they would pay. At the same time the officers were informed it was an American vessel, where from and whither bound. The officials said they would report it to the head men; it was then night.

At daylight, the first messenger was a shot from a four-gun battery near the village. The steamer got up steam as soon as possible, the battery meanwhile firing at her, but without effect. As soon as there was light enough, they saw that screens had been placed before the village, and behind it infantry, who also fired at the steamer, twenty-four balls hitting her sides, but fortunately injuring no one. As soon as steam was got up the vessel ran out of range, when a six-gun battery, more to the southward, commenced to fire upon her, but with no effect.

The Monitor having on board two fourteen-pounder Parrott guns, then fired twenty-six shells into the first battery and village, setting it on fire in two places. She then left, running across to the island Tsu-Shima, and there only succeeded in getting wood by cutting it themselves. They then succeeded in reaching Nagasaki.

The bay where the steamer was fired on is in Nagato's territory; and before the steamer went in there she had burned several bulkheads, planks and some bales of hemp, having reserved only a few tons of coal for any emergency.

The attack was cowardly and basely treacherous.

A PALACE FOR THE UNITED STATES LEGATION.

[From the Japan (Kanagawa) Times, Aug. 3.]

Seddo is reported, by foreign visitors lately returned from that city, to be reposing in perfect quiet and good order.

The building of a palace for the American Legation has beed commenced; and the interesting Ronins are obliged to "live out of town." At some fifteen miles from Yeddo, however, a large number of those "soldiers of fortune" are said to be located. We shall not object to their remaining there.

FOREIGNERS TO ENTER THE PORT OF OSACA.

News is reported from Osaca to the effect that merchants there are preparing for the expected influx of foreigners, that several Diamios have given their countenance to the scheme, and that they will allow no more shipments to Jeddo to be conveyed to Yokohama, that the Tycoon has had trade with and governed foreigners long enough to his benefit and to the detriment of the Diamios, the silk and tea in the interior, owing to the restrictions and vexations exactions, &c., in bringing them to Yokohama has lowered the price, so that you can buy in the interior for one third of what merchants are forced to charge to make any profit.

It is also said that the Mikado has been petetioned by the wealthy merchants of Osaca to be allowed to trade with foreign countries, and that a favorable reply is anticipated.

It is a source of congratulation to all merchants and friends of foreign intercourse with Japan to see the feeling of hatred gradually giving way, and that the greatest and wealthiest port in Japan, Osaca, will shortly be ours, without the tender care and guidance of the Tycoon's officers, with their well known hatred to foreigners.

There is also a rumor that Satsuma is purchasing all the silk he can obtain, with the intention of forwarding the same to Yokohama market.

## A Spicy Illustration.

At a late Union meeting up town Theodore Tilton, editor of the *Independent*, produced great merriment by the following illustration:

My friend Mr. McLennan, the artist—don't confound him with McClellan—[laughter]—showed me a drawing the other day representing the calamities of a traveler on a Jersey railroad, who thought, while entering Bergen Tunnel he would have a good opportunity, in the darkness, to change his shirt. So, unlocking his carpet-bag, he plied busy hands in putting on the garment, but had just got it over his head, fast tangled in his arms, when, to his dismay and the uproar of the passengers, the train emerged into broad daylight! [Great laughter.] Now, my friends, for my life I could not help thinking while looking at that picture, that the Chicago Convention supposed the country was to pass through a long gloom, darker than a railroad tunnel, and their opportunity was a good one to present themselves to the people with a clean white bosom of peace; but when the country suddenly emerged into the bright sunshine of Sherman's victory, that party was discovered stripped to sudden nakedness, and it has not since been clothed or in its right mind. [Great merriment, the house convulsed with laughter.]

George Francis Train made a great speech at Wilkesbarre, Pa. The papers describe it as a regular Wyoming massacre of the Copperheads. He closed as follows:

"I had been taught to believe that the Declaration of Independence, *Magna Charta*, Yankee Doodle and the Bible were divisible institutions; but this Judas-conceived, Janus-faced, Cataline organized, Arnold-executed, Jeff. Davis-managed concern of rotten politicians at Chicago could only have been the work of the devil, assisted by his New York, London and Richmond descendants of the impenitent thief."

## LIST OF ALIENS

### Who have Taken Out Foreign Protection Papers Since the Enrollment for a Draft.

### SEE THAT NOT ONE OF THEM VOTES.

The following is a list of Aliens from the various wards in the city of Chicago, who have taken out foreign protection papers to escape the draft. Let our Ward Vigilance Committees watch and protect the ballot-boxes from their polluting touch. If one of them attempts to vote, let him be peremptorily challenged, and if he attempts to swear in a vote, have him arrested at once. Any man who refuses to uphold the Government which protects him is unworthy the rights and privileges of a Freeman:

FIRST WARD.

Ansborn, Robt B, McCardell House.
Bernstein, Jacob, 91 Franklin st.
Beavis, J R, 166 Lake st.
Busch, Henry, 147 Wells st.
Bennett, Henry, 51 Franklin st.
Becker, John, cor Wells and Washington sts.
Breiner, Fredk, Schuessler's wagon shop.
Bittich, Henry J, 144 Lake st.
Curren, Michael, Tremont House.
Curtis, Alfred, 160 State st.
Cook, F F, 24 Wells st.
Cunningham, G, 50 Randolph st.
Clark, Aretas C, 144 Lake st.
Colcedie, Francis, 31 Market st.
Cunningham, Morgan, 241 Monroe st.
Jowker, Peter, Sherman House.
Doyle, John, Tremont House.
Dickinson, Joseph, cor Wells and Washington sts.
Estus, H, Sutton House.
Elliott, Jno, 117 market st.
Frogner, John, Clarendon House.
Freeman, J, Richmond House.
Finn, Michael, 3 River st.
Gardner, B, Water st.
Gillispie, Stewart, 231 Madison st.
Goldman, E, 235 Lake st.
Gordon, J T, 33 Madison st.
Gonda, Henry, 22 Madison st.
Gould, Wm C, saloon on Clark st.
Hudson, Fredk, 6 Washington st.
Heller, Jacob, 122 Lake st.
Hoffman, Gustave, 126 Wells st.
Hegner, G P, 100 Wells st.
Hope, R W, 109 State st.
Hofheimer, A J, 188 Randolph st.
Honigman, C, 114 Randolph st.
Harris, Thos W, 103 State st.
Heck, Jacob, 100 Wells st.
Hughes, D J, Metropolitan Hotel.
Ingols, T, 33 Madison st.
Jackson, Ephraim, 84 Lake st.
Kemper, C F, 200 Randolph st.
Kahlman, Theodore, Randolph st.
King, Martin, New York House.
Kleer, M, Theatre building.
Kirby, Richard, Tremont House.
Keeble, Geo, Tremont House.
Lingela E, 67 Randolph st.
Latham, Frank L, 225 Madison st.
Lenning, Wesley, 225 Madison st.
Leis, Charles, New York House.
Levi, Joseph, 109 Wells st.
Lorimer, A, 1 River st.
Levin, John, Stewart House.
Mason, H, cor Lake and State sts.
McKechroy, John, New York House.
Murphy, John, 212 Washington st.
Murray, Patrick, 25 Michigan ave.
Murray, Mike, Clarendon House.
McCarty, Michael, 194 Madison st.
Morris, Philip, 246 Randolph st.
Myers, J, 117 Clark st.
Morgan, Robt, 200 Madison st.
Maunder, Thomas, 140 State st.
McCuskan, Pat, 50 Randolph st.
McCarty, Pat, Briggs House.
McCarty, Timothy, Briggs House.
Meilingold, James A, 166 Wells st.
May, Joseph, 150 Wells st.
McCarroll, Pat, 28 Michigan ave.
Nathan, Samuel, 227 Randolph st.
Nelson, C, 78 State st.
Nordan, Phineas, 135 Madison st.
Olliver, J G, 81 Clark st.
O'Neil, Peter, Clark st.
Powell, Thomas, New York House.
Pratte, S H, Tremont House.
Perlson, C, 113 Randolph st.
Phillips, Leonard, 227 Washington st.
Parsons, John, 24 Washington st.
Reid, Wm, 84 Randolph st.
Rohnbarth, Paul, 14 Wells st.
Reynolds, Patrick, Michigan ave, opposite Marine Hospital
Schweiger, Thomas, 175 Clark st.
Smith, J H, Massoit House.
Schletssen, Beckritz, Clarendon House.
Sharp, James, 27 River st.
Sangosson, M, 79 Clark st.
Stevens, August, 40 Wells st.
Stark, Charles, 92 Lake st.
Sutton, E C, 105 Lake st.
Thoraber, J W, St Cloud Hotel.
Toomey, H, 46 Madison st.
Trees, Edwd, cor Wells and Washington sts.
Taylor, Henry, 199 Randolph st.
Tyne, Wm, New York House.
Verplatkse, Chts L B, 56 Madison st.
Wakefield, Nathaniel, St Cloud Hotel.
Wendel, Geo, 268 Madison st.
Whittier, S S, 194 Clark st.
Ward, John, Metropolitan Hotel.
Warner, E, 245 Randolph st.
Witkowsky, Samuel, 235 Randolph st.

SECOND WARD.

Arnold, Clarence, 18 Quincy st.
Arnold, August, 151 Quincy st.
Anderson, Peter, 243 State st.
Arrison, Michael, 169 Jackson st.
Brown, Geo, 240 Adams st.
Baechler, John, 206 Clark st.
Bremer, Wm, 149 Quincy st.
Biedles, James, 378 State st.
Brown, Wm, 202 Van Buren st.
Boleson, John T, 3 Charles st.
Blowey, John, 194 Adams st.
Cronmarl, Antoine, 215 Wells st.
Costle, Thos, Geo McKenzie, 284 State st.
Courmand, Dennis, 235 S Wells st.
Carlan, Fred, 254 S Wells st.
Courneen, Wm, 335 S Wells st.
Crivier, Edmund, — Franklin st.
Clark, Philip, 182 State st.
Ceprora, H, 261 S Clark st.
Cailler, Claude, 136 Wells st.
Cooper, L J, 20 Congress st.
Dawson, J J, 46 Third av.
Dyas, Wm G, 24 Third av.
Dowling, Patrick, Franklin, cor Van Buren st.
Donnovan, Edward, 251 Market st, up stairs.
Drukker, Morris, 341 Clark st.
Donley, John, 126 Van Buren st.
Deakins, J H, 306 S Wells st.
Despres, Morris, 142 Monroe st.
Dixon, Geo, 299 S Wells st.
Dazzel, Morris
Eckford, John, 163 S Wells st.
Eastridge, Chas, 240 Adams st.
Finch, W L, 225 State st.
Gelder, Jonas, 213 Adams st.
Gelder, Isaac, 204 Wells st.
Green, Jacob, 211 S Clark st.
Gillespie, Joseph, 230 State st.
Gelder, Henry, 204 Wells st.
Goldsmith, Philip, 265 S Clark st.
Harvey, Alfred, Charles, Edmund, DeClifton, Behemot, Carter, 142 Monroe st.
Hamburg, Louis, 49 Sherman st.
Helderstein, John, 186 Fourth av.
Innis, Geo D, 234 State st.
Jacobs, Israel, 44 Congress st.
Junnterz, Philip, 313 S Wells st.
Kahn, J, Prescott House.
Koch, F, 254 State st.
Kuber, J, 305 South Clark st.
Korsky, M, 338 Clark st.
Leon, Israel, 63 Fourth av.
Levy, Saml, 341 Clark st.
Lukker, John, 294 Wells st.
Levi, David, rear 10 Fourth av.
Levi, Elias, rear 10 Fourth av.
Morris, John J B, 307 State st.
McNamara, M, 72 Monroe st.
McKey, Alexander, 207 State st.
Miller, Henry, 64 Sherman st.
Mendelsar, Aaron, 158 Monroe st.
Mulvany, Patrick, 155 Van Buren st.
Morehouse, John, 265 Clark st.
Morley, Albert, 384 State st.
Mandel, L, 283 S Clark st.
Newman, John, 254 State st.
O'Donohue, Patrick, 266 Wells st.
Pike, Saml, 66 Third av.
Pattinger, Nicholas, cor Van Buren and Clark sts.
Prescott House.
Present, Charles, 261½ Wells st.
Peak, John, 93 Monroe st.
Roester, Christopher, 176 Monroe st.
Ryan, Andy, Franklin, bet Harrison and Van Buren sts.
Schlossberg, Abraham, 51 Quincy st.
Sheppard, T M, 13 Quincy st.
Swoonds, Alfred, 316 Wabash av.
Yehon, Silas, 90 Fourth av.
Welch, Thos E, 6 Charles st.
Wood, Jas, 276 Clark st.
Wilkie, John, 331 S Wells st.
Wood, Wm S, 215 State st.
Wartman, Wm, 102 Franklin st.
Waxen, Leopold, 118 Monroe st.
Wheeler, Daniel, 176 Adams st.
Wild, Nathan, 141 Adams st.

THIRD WARD.

Burk, Edmund, cor Fourth avenue and Twelfth st.
Blackman, Henry, 561 State st.
Buckner, David, Indiana avenue.
Bartholomew, John, Fourteenth st near Fourth avenue.
Castillo, John, 286½ Fourth avenue.
Cary, James, 298 Fourth avenue.
Connor, Michael, opposite Flint & Thompson's elevator.
Cahe, Joseph, 118 Third st.
Crook, Wm, 553 State st.
Cruetz, F, Green Tree House, Twelfth st.
Chesold, Henry R., cor Twelfth st and Michigan avenue.
Casper, Christian, 419 State st.
Curran, Andrew, between Dearborn and State sts.
Despres, Aaron, 450 State st.
Dresh, Casper, 506 Griswold st.
Fedell, Wm, 636 State st.
Fischer, Fred, 182 Griswold st.
Forrest, Samuel, 266 Third avenue.
Green, Benjamin, in the patch opposite Illinois Central Railroad round house.
Gardner, Robert, 603 State st.
Gaw, Robert, 410 Clark st.
Gaw, John, 410 Clark st.
Gurney, Joseph S, 158 Third avenue.
Gaston, Thomas, one house south of Twelfth st on Third avenue.
Hunold, Henry, 455 Clark st.
Hutchinson, James, 457 Wells st.
Hettier, Peter, 23 Third avenue.
Henson, Peter, 12 Liberty st.
Herrick, Ira H, 764 Wabash avenue.
Hasson, Theodore, 198 Sherman st.
Jeffrey, Ed. T, 724 Wabash avenue.
Jackson, Jacob B, on Polk n s st., 4th door from Sherman st.
Kelly, John M, 320 State st.
Kinney, John, works for Rock Island Railroad Company.
Kennedy, Joseph, 703 Clark st.
Landridge, George, 627 State st.
Lemon, Thomas, 379 Wells st.
Lindstron, Wm, 5th house on Wells north of Taylor st.
Lindsay, Wm, 362 State st.
McCormick, L, 186 Fourth avenue.
Miller, George, 505 State st.
Marshall, Lewis, 675 State st.
McCormick, Michael, 124 Sherman st.
Mohan, William, 475 Wells st.
Mondt, Charles, 466 S. Wells st.
May, Michael, 444 State st.
Mahoney, Michael, 214 Sherman st.
Murray, Thomas, S. E. cor Wabash avenue and Twelfth st.
Michael, John, 127 Sherman st.
Notius, Wm, 444 State st.
Patterson, James, 15th h, Fourth avenue south of Twelfth st.
Port, William, 467 Clark st.
Peacock, John, 47 Peck Court.
Parter, W, works for Illinois Central Railroad.
Patosky, Joseph, 420 State st.
Pound, Wm, 299 Third avenue.
Rezze, John, 380 State st.
Shay, John, 9th h on Fourteenth west of State st.
Stroup, F, Clark between Twelfth and Taylor st.
Slate, William, 109 Fourth avenue.
Smith, James, 505 State st.
Sutcliff, Wm, 229 Sherman st.
Thomas, Henry J, 422 South Clark st.
Tomlins, Mathew, 159 Fourth avenue.
Wohlgemuth, G, 154 Griswold st.
Worrechopete, Frederick, 184 Griswold st.
Woods, William, 547 Clark st.
Wigter, Gustave, 134 Fourth avenue, in rear.
Welch, James, No. 9 Park Row.
Yager, John, 437 State st.

FOURTH WARD.

Bellfuss, Wm, W S K K K and Douglas avenue.
Bebby, Fredk A, Cottage Grove avenue, bet 23d and 24th sts.
Beland, Amy, s w cor 30th st and Calumet ave.
Beland, Stanly, s w cor 30th st and Calumet ave.
Brannon, Michael, 364 State st.
Creik, Wm w s Cottage Grove avenue, bet 25th and 26th sts.
Condon, David, Lake Shore and 22d st.
Cornwell, Benj, Edgar ave, bet Allis and Cottage Grove ave.
Chapman, Jno, building near Car Works.
Carman, Henry, e s 29th st, bet Prairie ave and Indiana ave.
Collett, John, w s Prairie ave, 6 s 26th st.
Costello, Michael, 1st h s of Camp Douglas, on w side of st.
Downes, James, Cottage Grove ave.
Downey, Michael, s s Twenty-sixth st, 4th h w Cottage Grove ave.
Doubus, Pat, e s California ave, 2d h s Twenty-sixth st.
Purcell, Wm, K K K ave, bet Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth sts.
Forbes, David, Cottage Grove ave, e s bet Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth sts.
Stumbors, Theo, w I C Car Works.
Griffin, Edwin, No 14 Sixteenth street.
Groff, Jno, w s Cottage Grove ave, bet Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth sts.
Graf, Chas, w s of Cottage Grove avenue, near Twenty-fourth st.
Haver, Martin, University Grounds.
Hellewell, Theo L, w s Prairie ave, near cor Twenty-first st.
Jackson, Wm F, e side Lake avenue, first butcher shop.
Johnson, Jno, Cottage Grove ave, bet Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts.
Kruger, Charles, s w cor Twenty-fifth st and Cottage Grove ave.
Kelly, Patrick, n s Twenty-fifth st, bet Douglas and Prairie avenue.
Kuhn, W, w s b Dearborn bet Seventeenth and Eighteenth st.
Krick, John, s w cor Camp Douglas.
Kiper, Philip, w s State, near Archer Road.
Hellnegh, Michael, Twenty-sixth street.
Malone, James, e s Archer Road, bet State and Dearborn sts.
Malkay, Jas s w cor Douglas Place and KKK ave.
Murphy, James, s w cor Twenty-ninth st and Calumet ave.
McGill, Jas, n e cor Thirty-first and State sts.
Murphy, Jno, n s Twenty-sixth st, bet Cottage Grove ave and Lake.
Morehead, Clement, w side State st, near Archer Road.
Nash, John, Cottage Grove ave, e s, bet Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth sts.
O'Neil, M, KKK ave, near Thirty-first st.
Provon, James, s w cor Twenty-ninth st and KKK ave.
Peterson, P, Calumet ave, s Twenty sixth st.
Peterson, Ulff, e s Lake ave, 1st h from butcher shop.
Ryan, Santy, boards near Car Works.
Strehlow, Albrecht, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth st, e of Cottage Grove ave.
Sullivan, Daniel, e of Cottage Grove avenue, bet Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts.
Schroder, Chas, 29 Prairie ave, bet Calumet and Prairie avenues.
Smith, John, 5 w Vincennes road.
Towning, Jno, Wm Battershaws' b h.
Thomas, Mat, s e cor Archer Road and Butterfield.
Thiek, Henry, e s Lake ave, 1st butcher shop.
Thompson, Geo, 881 State street.
Taylor, John, w s Prairie avenue, near Twenty-sixth st.
Vanenegle, Lewis, S Dearborn, bet Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts.
Williams, Wm A, Egan ave, near city limits.
Worthington, W W, 7th h s Twenty-fifth st, e side Cottage Grove ave.

FIFTH WARD.

Abel, William, 135 Archer road.
Barger, Peter, near Rolling Mills.
Barton, Alfred, Halsted near bridge.
Burke, Thos, near Ogden slip.
Bezzenholt, Chas, Bridgeport.
Bramsfeld, Michael, Hough's cooper shop.
Brannan, Peter, Grove st.
Burns, Chas, work and lives near rolling mills.
Blade, Andrew, Farrell near Archer road.
Bradley, William, near rolling mills.
Booth, Henry, 157 Archer road.
Burns, Frank, works and lives near rolling mills.
Burch, John, Halsted near Archer road.
Burke, Edward, Green st & St L R R.
Callahan, John, near Twenty-second st and railroad.
Collins, John, Eighteenth near Cooper.
Coughlin, Patrick, near mill.
Cox, John, A B Mead & Co
Conners, John, Morgan st near rolling mills.
Cuddy, John, cor Ft W & St L R R.
Cushing, Edward, Hough's cooper shop.
Cushing, William, near Toby's pk house.
Chail, John, works for A B Mead & Co.
Doyle, Nicholas, near mill.
Davis, Lewis, near mill.
Darager, Dennis, near R mill.
Evert, Ernst, Maine near Archer road.
Eagen, Thomas, Rio Grande near Halsted.
Ebert, Henry, w s South st.
Farrell, James, Rio Grande near Halsted.
Graham, John, near rolling mills.
Glancy, Francis, Archer road near rolling mills.
Gerrin, Edward, near Hough's packing house.
Gordon, James, e s Archer road near bridge.
Griffin, Patrick, works and lives near rolling mills.
Griffith, John Jr., works rolling mills, lives near it.
Hoffman, Wm, lives near glue factory works.
Henderson, D, Lime near Halsted
Halpin, John, Nineteenth near LaSalle st.
Holmes, Alfred, e s Archer road near bridge.
Hallinan, John, Archer road cor Dole.
Huff, Peter, near Nichols' pk house.
Hagedorn, Henry, lives near glue factory works.
Harder, Charles, n s South st.
Hanses, Christopher, n s South st.
Inglesbe, Pat, Hough's cooper shop.
Jones, Wm, e s Archer road near Bridgeport.
Jones, Thos, near rolling mills.
Judge, Michael, near Ogden slip.
Kennedy, Stephen, Maine near Ridgely.
Kelly, Thomas, Stewart av near R R.
Kinney, John, LaSalle st bet Seventeenth and Eighteenth.
Leaney, John, bet Eighteenth and Nineteenth near Clark.
Lieberman, Andrew, Maine near Archer road.
Lange, Joseph, near cattle yards.
Leibitz, Thomas, Hough's cooper shop.
Moore, John, Hamburgh st.
Moore, Richard, Hamburgh st.
McCann, James, Stewart av near bridge.
McCarty, Wm, near St L R R.
Martin, Solomon, Bonfield st.
Malony, Patrick, Hough's cooper shop.
McDonald, Michael, near Ogden slip.
Moran, John, near mill.
Moore, James, Hamburgh st.
McNamara, Michael, near rolling mill.
McNamara, James, Purple st.
McMahon, Patrick, Green and Archer.
Maddock, Steve, Wallace and Buena Vista sts.
McDonnell, Michael, Rio Grande and Green sts.
Nelson, Thomas, St Joseph near railroad.
Nolan, William, near rolling mill.
O'Brien, Thos, Alexander st near cattle yards.
O'Grady, Morris, Lime near Archer.
Peterson, J A, Archer and Maine near Farrell.
Phalan, Michael, e s Clark and railroad.
Rennegan, Saml, next Free School.
Rock, Alfred, Stewart av near Twenty-second st.
Reese, Davis, near rolling mills.
Robbins, Andrew, Maine near Archer.
Rady, John, Bridgeport
Roder, Jacob, near Nichols' pk house.
Roberts, Robert, Archer road near Dutch Church.
Robinson, Robert, near rolling mills.
Switzer, Charles, works at tannery.
Spoo, Joseph, near tannery.
Shinton, Thomas, works and lives near rolling mills.
Shea, Dennis, lives near rolling mill, works.
Taylor, Harry, Wentworth av and Twenty-third st.
Thomas, Paul, near Halsted on Clark.
Thomas, Henry, Twentieth near Archer.
Walter, Eshert, Clark bet Eighteenth and Nineteenth.
Wall, John, e s Arnold st
Wolf, Carl, lives near glue factory works.

SIXTH WARD.

Booth, F F, Burlington House.
Brown, R C, Burlington House.
Beterman, John, Mitchell st
Bendel, William, 547 Canal st.
Brummer, Henry, S. Jefferson st, below Canal, Park ave.
Bowen, John, Wright, bet Canal and Jefferson sts.
Carrigan, Patrick, 546 Canal st.
Crowell, Wm, N S Wright near Canal st.
Conway, John, N S Meager st
Corbit, John, Taylor near Clinton st.
Curtis, Jeremiah, Sebor bet Canal and Beach sts.
Catnon, Frans, bet Old and Severd st, near Planing Mill
Derrick, Wm, Harrison st, bet Railroad and river.
Dugan, Daniel, 647 Canal st.
Doyle, Patrick, Canal st near Taylor.
Dreyer, Fredk, Barber st, bet Canal and railroad.
Fitzgerald, John, shanty near Canal st.
Fitzpatrick, James, Canal and Farquer st.
Fox, John, Harrison st, bet railroad and river.
Garity, John, Bunker st, bet Clinton and Canal.
Golden, James, 184, West Harrison st.
Goll, Bruno, Canal st cor Twelfth.
Glidden, John, 85 Farquer st
Horan, John, 24 Mather st near Canal.
Hogan, John, Liberty st, bet Canal and railroad.
Harris, Abram, Judd bet Canal and Clinton sts.
Hirschfeld, Theo, 289 S Canal st.
Innis, William, Clinton near Taylor st.
Kees, John, Wright st bet Jefferson and Canal.
Kiley, John.
Lyon, John, Barber st bet Canal and Jefferson.
Murphy, John, Wright st near Jefferson.
Madigan, Simon, cor Canal st and Canal Port ave.
Mallahan, John, cor Seward st and Canal Port ave.
Murphy, Michael, Arthur st, bet Canal and railroad.
McCammon, Thos, bet B & Q R R and Old St R R saloon.
Murphy, James, Dekoven st, bet Jefferson and Clinton.
Mooney, Ned, Wright st near Jefferson.
Macy, Jerry
Nathering, Frank, 590 Canal st.
Norton, Richard, Canal st.
Nahon, Michael, Liberty st, N S
O'Neal, John, cor Dekoven and Clinton sts.
O'Neal, Michael, 64 Sebor st.
Outerhauser, Leopold, cor Canal and Wright sts.
Rohan, Steven, Canal st bet Taylor and Farquer.
Rorney, John, cor Farquer and Canal sts.
Reynolds Wm E, 371 S Canal st.
Rispon, Wm, N S Meager st.
Schamesky, Peter, S E cor Clinton and Ferguson.
Shelsey, Joseph, Burlington House.
Sullivan, John, bds on Railroad and Canal.
Swanhan, Peter, Liberty st near Jefferson.
Savage, Eugene, 25 Taylor st.
Stein, Ignaus, 288 S Canal st.
Scanlon, Richard, Bunker st bet Jefferson and Clinton.
Smilter, Wm, 78 Mather st.
Tedd, David, N E cor Canal and Ewing sts.
Upton, Robert, Lumber st between Jefferson st and Canalport ave.
Ward, Geo M, 74 Ewing st.
Wallace, James, Arthur st bet Canal and Railroad.
White, William, Dekoven st bet Jefferson and Clinton
Williams, Anthony, 575 Canal st.

SEVENTH WARD.

Anger, John Maxwell, W of Halsted.
Braber, Francis, 80 Blue Island avenue.
Brown, John S S, 12th st bet Union and Desplaines.
Craft, Chas, cor Polk and Jefferson.
Conley, John, n s of Maxwel, w of Union.
Danhoff, John, No 18 Foster.
Duffey, Ross, 318 w Taylor st.
Ellenger, S, 120 VanBuren st.
Fuller, G F, 37 Pierce st.
Fuelbell, Lewis, e s of s Morgan 1st n 9 Blue Island avenue.
Foley, Patrick, e s of Halsted bet Maxwell and Mitchell sts.
Gardner, Paul, 325 s Halsted st.
Harn, John, Halsted s of South st.
Hickey, —, 5 e of Union st.
Hendricks, John, s s Dekoven bet Halsted and Jefferson sts.
Kinney, Patrick, Jefferson near North st.
Kurtz, Joseph, w s of Halsted bet Mitchell and Wright sts.
Larsen, Andrias, s s of Cramer st.
McKee, William, cor Obrien and Union st.
Mohan, John, w s Liberty 1 w Jefferson st.
Murphy, Luke, 126 Ewing st.
Morris, J G, e s Brown near George st.
Mansfield, James, e s of Desplaines 3 s of Ewing.
O'Hara, Michael, Canal Port avenue, near the river.
Pesce, William, n s Barber, 5 h w of Jefferson.
Ryan, Thomas, cor of South or Twenty-Second and Halsted.
Steer, John, 229 Taylor st.
Tress, Julius, n s Dekoven, 8 d w of Desplaines.
Villian, Thomas, 1st h e of 157 w Taylor st.
Waldeschmidt, Henry, 27 Blue Island avenue.

EIGHTH WARD.

Bower, Pinkhard, 184 Blue Island av.
Bishop, William, Taylor st, 1st h off Morgan.
Banners, John, 173 Blue Island av.
Broderick, Michael, near Blue Island av, plk road, near 2d brk yd.
Dwyer, Dennis, Twenty-second st, s s of Hastings, w of Rucker.
Droyer, Cornelius, 11th h on Morgan fr North st.
Dwyer, Michael, 11th h on Morgan fr North st.
Dalton, John, Williams 21
Davis, Richard, South st, off fr Cutting Walker's b yd.
Dempsey, Chas, May st, near brk yd.
Erman, Jacob, Bilanap st. 2d h off Morgan.
Flass, Wm, cor of Loomis st
Ford, John, 2d h on Williams st, n s w Rucker.
Forbkey, Michael, Polk st, 2d h off Morgan.
Gerhen, George, cor of Williams st, so.
Green, Michael, Slater's brk yd.
Glesson, John.
Ingersoll, Joseph, Sholto st, off from Armor.
McCarty, Dennis, 140 Aberdeen st.
Mooney, John, s s of Catharine st, 7th h e of Blue Island av.
Noble, William, 319 Taylor st, off Market.
Rose, Joseph, e end of Rucker and Gas Works.
Redmen, Thomas, Kingsley and Wentworth sts, brick yard.
Ross, Christopher, Mitchell st, off Blue Island av.
Sullivan, Pat, near Blue Island P R, 2d brk yd off Bridgeport.
Summet, James, s end of Rucker, at Gas Works.
Scanlan, Jas, Twelfth st.
Thompson, Dr, 297 Polk st
Taylor, William, e s of Throop st, 2d h s of Coolidge st.
Wagner, John, Robinson's lime kiln.

NINTH WARD.

Adams, Wm Robert, 17 s Elizabeth st.
Allison, Roland, Walnut near Hoby st.
Blair, R A, n e cor Elizabeth and Heuston sts.
Bancle, George, Elizabeth bet Kinzie and Prairie sts.
Batty, Richard, cor Leavitt and Hubbard sts.
Berry, William, Indiana, 4th d w of Paulina st.
Crites, G A, n s Madison, 3d d w of Wood st.
Cunningham, John, n s Monroe near Paulina st.
Dix, Frederick, Elizabeth bet Randolph and Lake sts.
Evans, ... 60 Throop st.
Ellis, John W, w s Snathe of Paulina st.
Ford, John, n w cor Leavitt and Adams st.
Gallo, Mich, s Lake st.
Glass, Thomas, 497 Hubbard st.
Gosbyed, Chas, n s Madison 2d d s of Hoyne st.
Hewer, John, Warren 4th h w of Paulina st.
Jerome, Thomas, 473 Adams st.
Keeper, Henry, 449 Randolph st.
Keane, James W, Madison in rear R R barn.
Long, John, Kinzie bet May and Rucker.
Myers, John, Walnut bet Leavitt and Oakley sts.
Moore, Robt, ... of Pal on 2d d w of Paulina st.
Manson, Robert, s w cor Fulton and Lincoln sts.
Miller, —, Walnut bet Leavitt and Oakley sts.
Nelson, Frank, w s Leavitt 2d d s of Fulton st.
Oliver, Wm S, 55 Fulton off Elizabeth st.
Peterson, J S, 206 Halsted st.
Prince, John, e s Throop 3d d s Kinzie st.
Pate, Robert, s s Indiana 3d w of Noble sts.
Smyth, W H E, 47 May st.
Sanger, O V P, s e cor of Moor and Madison sts.
Sheehan, Jeremiah, s s cor Hubbard and Rucker sts.
Trasler, John, 713 Hubbard st.
William, W, 265 Fulton st.
White, James J, 380 Madison st.
Tenne, Archie, w div R R barn.
Zellibron, Seb, Madison st 1 d e of Wood st.

TENTH WARD.

Ansellar, Brother, St. Patrick's church.
Ballin, Meyer, 18 Clinton st.
Boerner, Robt J, 21 S Halsted st.
Bowman, John, 159 W Washington st.
Billiard, John, 52 W Madison st.
Bamberg, Ansilet, 267 Monroe st.
Brown, William, 179 W. Washington st.
Bessey, W A, 120 Clinton st.
Carlson, Fred'k, 153 W Randolph st.
Curtis, John, 73 S Green st.
Chomstead, Fred, 85 S Curtis st.
Conway, John, 179 W Halsted st.
Condiglan, Brother, Brothers of the Good Shepherd.
Derring, Patrick, 112 W Randolph st.
Duffy, James, 85 Madison st.
Downey, Alex, 164 W Randolph st.
Drew, Hiram, 121 West Madison st.
Ellison, Otto, 120 W Randolph st.
Forbes, Duncan, 59 W Madison st.
Farrell, Wm, 117 S Desplaines st.
Fox, George, 55 Canal st.
Frank, A L, 136 Canal st.
Gleason, Patrick, 112 W Jackson st.
Hennegan, P, 50 W Randolph st.
Henry, William, 173 Monroe st.
Halbrook, Wallace, 135 S Halsted st.
Hume, Henry, 1-1 W Washington st.
Hill, George, 98 W Washington st.
Hitchcock, Wm, 106 W Madison st.
Hugh, Brother, Brothers of the Good Shepherd.
Jones, David, 66 W Adams st.
Jones, N, 125 S Jefferson st.
Kesler, Philip, 30 S Clinton st.
Kerschlow, B, 115 W Madison st.
Kieleck, Christ, 174 W Randolph st.
Kelly, Martin, Center nr Union, on Depot.
Lohrer, Oswald, 180 W Randolph st.
Lohrer, Oscar, 180 W Randolph st.
McFarland, Wm A, 107 West Madison st.
Mason, Hugh, 56 Washington st.
Murphy, John, 126 Madison st.
Murphy, C, 111 W Monroe st.
Murphy, James, Green, nr Jackson st.
Meyer, —, 15 S Canal st.
McMillan, 194 W Adams st.
Mendelsohn, Harris, 181 S Canal st.
Mouserral, Mark, 17 Union st.
Newberger, M, 60 West Randolph st.
Nelson, J, 56 W Randolph st.
Ostridge, Robert, 80 S Jefferson st.
Peterson, John, 56 Madison st.
Prohman, Geo, 208 W Madison st.
Patterson James, 75 S Green st.
Stumes, Adolph, 16 W Randolph st.
Southwell, John W, 181 Monroe st.
Swensen, S, 184 W Randolph st.
Stovel, George, 150 W Monroe st.
Sumner, Max, 14 S Desplaines st.
Slater, W D, 305 W Monroe st.
Sancers, Rudolph, 124 W Randolph st.
Sprager, Oliv. T, 157 S Jefferson st.
Skelly, Chas, 52 W Randolph st.
Saunders, Archibald, 33 W Washington st.
Surplus, James, 130 W Adams st.
Turner, Charles, 173 S Canal st.
Vaughn, James, 1 6 S Peoria st.
Walquist, E, 153 W Randolph st.
Wilson, James A, 34 W Randolph st.
Warren, William, 97 S Jefferson st.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Adams, Richard Ashmore, 65 West Indiana st.
Anderson, J A, Milwaukee ave.
Berhold, Andrew, 99 Milwaukee ave.
Brinkman, Henry, 150 W Lake.
Bessant, Fred T, 32 W Lake.
Boerner, Robert, 161 Randolph st.
Carraval, Wm, 172 Halsted st
Conners, Lawrence, 197 Fulton st.
Crowe, Michael, bet Desplaines and Union, on Hubbard.
Coterall, Wm, 139 W Lake.
Dente, T, 231 Randolph st.
Dunandon, Carl, Milwaukee ave.
Donnahue, Terrace, 37 W Water st.
Dumont, Abraham, 43 W Randolph st.
Elliott, Geo E, 89 W Randolph st.
Fairfield, Joseph, 87 Hubbard st.
Fraenty, F, 265 Kinzie st.
Freeport, Joseph, Carroll st.
Greener, Albin, 157 Fulton st.
Garth, Robert, 11 Milwaukee ave.
Grange, Michael, cor Carroll and Desplaines sts.
Gallus, Wm, 35 W Indiana st.
Graham, Hugh, 191 Halsted st.
Goulette, John, 27 Cook st.
Ligget, J A, 141 N Desplaines st.
Hopkins, W, nw cor Green and Randolph sts.
Haley, Benjamin, cor Lake and Peoria sts.
Ipson, George, 38 Milwaukee ave.
Jansen, Charles, 133 N Desplaines st.
Johnson, Ole, 141 Desplaines st.
Knowles, John, 3 Hon Sangamon, e of nw cor of Rucker st.
Larson, Filer, Milwaukee ave.
Lawson, Christian, 75 W Kinzie st.
McLaughlin, J, 26 Sangamon st.
Maher, John, 37 W Water st.
Mueler, Gallus, 23 W Randolph st.
McGuire, Wm, cor Halsted and Indiana sts.
Neilson, Charles, 188 Kinzie st.
Oleson, Ole, Milwaukee ave.
Ooste, M, 164 Green st.
Ogden, Wm, cor Halsted and Indiana sts.
Peterson, Gustav, 75 W Kinzie st.
Pelon, Peter, 257 Kinzie st.
Powell, Lorenzo, cor Kinzie and Desplaines sts.
Riley, Patrick, 113 Hubbard st.
Rutherford, Samuel, 102 Fourth st.
Randolph, Lewis, cor W Water and Kinzie sts.
Ryenstine, Isaac H, 139 W Kinzie st.
Rabils, Wm, 102 Milwaukee ave.
Street, G T, 276 Lake st.
Shay, Patrick, 89 Halsted st.
Sutton, John, bet Desplaines and Hubbard, bet Union and Fourth sts.
Street, H E, 276 Lake st.
Stilz, James, 72 Indiana st.
Wickhardt, Ludolf, 85 Lake st.
Wilbur, Charles, cor Hubbard and Milwaukee ave.

TWELFTH WARD.

Adison, John, 135 Milwaukee av.
Ackerman, Wm F, 168 Milwaukee av.
Alson, Enoch, 31 Fourth st.
Bennet, John, Reuben st, between Chicago av and Carroll st.
Buchner, Adolph, Milwaukee av, bet Chicago av and Rucker st.
Bread, August, Elston Road, near Milwaukee R. R.
Beecler, Herman, Third st, bet Sangamon and Morgan sts.
Brauns, Francis, 103 Third st.
Betz, Frederick, Rucker st, bet Third and Fourth.
Bartlett, John, Fourth st, west of Rucker.
Conery, Wm, 205 Green st.
Chisock, Joseph W, 108 Third st.
Crow, Porter, Third st, bet Ann and Curtis.
Cann, Michael, West Water st, near Chicago av Bridge.
Carstens, Henry, cor of Front and Grove sts.
Fanching, John B, Chicago av, bet R. R. track and River st.
Falzenberg, Pauler, Cornelia st, bet Noble and Reuben.
Graff, John, Ridgeville, North Milwaukee av.
Harterau, James, Augusta st, near Milwaukee av.
Hanon, Yepple, 219 Milwaukee av.
Hunger, Francis, Reuben st, bet Augusta and Emma.
Hind, Joseph, First st, bet Reuben and Leavitt.
Kessler, Isaac, 176 Milwaukee av.
Karstale, Henry, Milwaukee av, near Connell st.
Kehoe, John, Union st, bet Third and Fourth sts.
Kolbogen, Charles, 206 Milwaukee av.
Moore, Robert, Patch w, bet Chicago av and Carpenter st, bet the R. R. and river.
Milkey, Julius, Pearl st, bet Second and Third.
McGovern, Dennis, Wabansia av, bet River and Elston Road
Officers, Hans, Cornelius st, bet Milwaukee av and Noble st.
O'Many, Thomas, Along the River, bet Halsted and Carpenter sts.
Olson, Olus, Third st, bet Sangamon and Morgan.
Popnlorum, Lewis, Division st, near Elston Road.
Peeper, Otto, Division st, near Milwaukee av.
Rice, John, Halsted st, near Division.
Smith, Edward, First st, bet Paulina and Reuben.
Snydermiller, Jacob, Third st, bet Ann and Carter.
Schlunker, Wm, Rucker st, bet Chicago av and Front st.
Shrum, Theodore, Augusta st, bet Noble and Reuben
Schaedmilles, Fred, Front st, bet Fifth and Carpenter.
Styvsund, Arnst, bet Dix st and River.
Sikes, Edward, Front st, bet River and Chase.
Teenan, Ferdinand, French Patch, east of Carpenter st.
Ulrich, —, 274 Milwaukee av.
Vandenwick, John B, in a patch near Chicago av Bridge, bet R. R. and Desplaines st.
Wigge, Bennet, Second st, west of Reuben.
Westfall, Henry, Third st, bet Carpenter and Curtis.
Woler, John, Chicago av, bet Milwaukee av and Carpenter st.
Weimann, Fred'k, Reuben st, bet Front st and Chicago av.
Zewich, Fred'k, Front st, bet Ross and Holt.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Becker, Jacob, North av between Sedwick and Church streets.
Davis, James, South Clark street.
Eideman, Chas, Church st near North av.
Fisher Henry, Larrabee near Centre.
Henning, Christian, Burlington street.
Ireland, John, on Clyborne av near Nickerson st.
Johnson, Alexander, Menominee between Ledger and Church streets.
Klinch, Joseph, Mohawk street.
Klinch, Frank, Mohawk street.
Kaens, Michael, corner of North avenue.
Kinshoter, Joseph, Clyborne avenue.
Ledger, John, Sedgwick north of Menominee.
Laden, Michael, between Clyborne av and Fuller-ton street.
Nagal, William, Orchard street.
Rode, Frederick, Mohawk street.
Roeck, George, corner Church st and North av.
Spring, Thomas, Hulburt and Linden sts.
Weck, George, Orchard street.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Atkins, Robert, 478 Clark st.
Bonnet, H F, 489 N. Clark st.
Beck, John, Reese st, bet. Halsted and Clayborne av.
Baer, Jacob, Lasalle, bet Clyborne av and Mowhawk.
Bertam, August, Mowhawk st, bet Clyborne and Black Hawk.
Beur, Fred'k, Granger and N Wells st.
Cook, Charles, Granger near Sedgwick.
Connel, Michael, Dearborn st, N Schiller W of State.
Dowd, John, near Schiller.
Duckes, Wm, Wells n. to Aigh st
Erppelding, John, Division bet Wells and Lasalle sts.
Fritz, Fritz, Black Hawk alley.
Fehring, Ferdinand, Division bet Clyborne av and Larrabee st.
Groff, Joseph, Wells bet Division and Green sts.
Hagert, G L, Wells bet Division and Green sts.
Havarty, Joseph, W S st cor Wells and Goethe sts.
Jochem, John, Otis near Division st.
Krakow, Lewis, Rees bet Clyborne av and Halsted st, W S.
Kitner, Christian, Hughs Brewery.
Kochin, A H, Otis near Division st.
Lenson, Andre, Hurlbut st from Clyborne av to Sigel st.
Lausen, Peter, Divine near Division st.
Landin, A, Otis near Division st.
Leich, —, Clyborne av, from Larrabee to Division W of Ninth st.
Muller, August, Granger near Wells st.
Martine, Fritz, Haalbaums Byd near Kestner st.
Mutuschka, Anton, 467 N Clark st.
Martin, August, alley bet Reese and Black Hawk.
Mareth, Nicholas, alley bet Reese and Black Hawk sts.
North, William, Division near Franklin st.
O'Brien, Dennis, Seigel st near Wells, Sedgwick 255.
Palmblod, H, Otis near Division st.
Ranso, John, Grange near Wells st.
Spooner, Henry, 486 N Clark st.
Schoen, John, Wells st North av.
Spiller, Joseph, Clyborne av from Hast to Rub, W of St.
Tanni, Carl, Goethe st.
Tramp, Carl, Mentz Brewery.
Volker, John Joseph, Hucks Brewery.
Webber, Augustus, Halsted from Schiller to High, E of st.
Weispfall, Carl, Clyborne av, Heins WS st.
Wagner, Peter, 1st Hon Division W near Wells st
Wolf, William, S Sickles st.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Ackley, Thomas, St. Mary's University.
Alt, Jacob, 339 Wells st.
Anning, Charles, 153 Superior st.
Banson, Ann, 17 Larrabee st.
Barry, Richard, 230 Franklin st.
Burke, James, St. Mary's University.
Croran, John, cor Market and Hinsdale sts.
Conway, Patrick, St. Mary's University.
Cornelius, August, 107 Sedgwick st.
Delporte, Wm, St. Mary's University.
Drecks, Wm, 45 North Clark st.
Devere, James, St. Mary's University.
Fleisman, Julius, 3 Hon Hill, E of Wells st.
Fillmore, Wm, 16 Chicago ave.
Foot, Peter, St Mary's University.
Goodman, H, 343 Huron st.
Gund, J H, 287 Market st.
Gorden, John, Chicago ave.
Harrison, J H, 9 Hill st.
Harper, Christ, 222 Wolcott st.
Halman, Fhaco, 503 Dearborn st.
Haley, Martin, 103 Sedgwick st.
Hanson, Schmidt, 111 Superior st.
Hart, —, cor Franklin and Pearson.
Kromer, Gustav, Cass st.
Lynch, Thomas, 294 Market st.
Larkin, Lorry, 124 Townsend st.
Lawson, Andrew, 201 Huron st.
Moeller, Carl, 382 Franklin st.
McManus, Michael, St. Mary's University.
McGregor, A G, Chicago ave.
Maron, H J, 101 Townsend st.
Middelsted, Lewis, 194 N Lasalle st.
McCarty, Martin, 241 Chicago ave.
Marrall, James, 191 Superior st.
Nelbergall, John, 148 Sedgwick st.
O'Niel, Jeremiah, St. Mary's University.
Powers, Edward, 31 Larrabee st.
Roper, Howard, 293 Market st.
Reynolds, Henry, St. Mary's University.
Schroeder, Wm, 151 Sedgwick st.
Rolling, Christian, 158 Evans st.
Stuffler, Adam, 23 Bremer st.
Schwenson, John, 205 N Wells st.
Teeling, Peter, 23 Hickery st.
Thompson, Andrew, 17 Larrabee st.
Thompson, Thomas, 86 Townsend st.
Thorpe, David L, 184 N Lasalle st.
Vyllstice, Henry, 102 Evans st.
Weidinger, Geo, 448 Clark st.
Wasden, Nichols, 194 Thompson st.
Williams, Nellie F, 264½ Clark st.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Atkins, W 225 Michigan st.
Abbott, N H, Hamilton House.
Andrews, A, 71 North Clark st.
Bond, Abel, 235 Ohio st.
Bennett, Thos, 220 Michigan st.
Boyrer, Rob, 321 Illinois st.
Beck, John, 201 Michigan st.
Bartlet, Wm, 136 Clark st.
Buechler, —, 93 Wells st.
Cohen, J, 57 Pine st.
Cole, Charles, 225 Ontario st.
Connors, James, Hatch House.
Cosen, Thos, 43 Franklin st.
Cullen, Wm, 27 Kinzie st.
Dobson, Henry Wm, 117 Indiana st.
Dewar G, 327 Indiana st.
Dearr, A, 74 Clark st.
Dutch, Alfred Leonard, 225 Erie st.
Ephens, E B, 221 Michigan st.
Erickson E M, 37 Illinois st.
Fox, P, cor Ill & St Clair st.
Flynn, D, 30 Kingsway.
Forbe, G F, 151 Erie st.
Gregory, Richard, cor Market and Illinois st.
Gritshaw, —, 175 Indiana st.
Holberg, F, 152 Ohio st.
Hoffman, Fred, 74 Wells st.
Hartley, George, 94 Kinzie st.
Henrotten, Louis, 149 Ontario st.
Hoppe, C F, 32 Clark st.
Hoffman, George, 1 Kingsbury st.
Handley, Wm, 37 Kinzie st.
Hill, J, 156 Indiana st.
Hetherington, F, 201 Michigan st.
Jackson, John, 185 North Water st.
Kogan, John, 110 Franklin st.
Kyle, F, Illinois House.
Loudy, Walter, 377 Ontario st.
Lovejoy, Stephen, 180 North Water st.
Lester, George, 196 Michigan st.
McShannock, D, 46 Dearborn st.
Mair, C, 235 Illinois st.
Moody, W, 74 Dearborn st.
Martin, J A, 49 North Wells st.
Moran, James, 69 Market st.
Mills, Hobert, 16 Cass st.
Ott, Jacob, 183 Ohio st.
Oliver, David, 136 Michigan st.
Parker, Henry, 121 Ohio st.
Petersen, O G, P N W, cor Erie and Franklin st.
Philips, —, 122 Michigan st.
Prebett, John, 55 Kinzie st.
Quirt, M, 217 Kinzie st.
Rooney, James, 162 Michigan st.
Resch, Chas, 40 Market st.
Reynolds, B F, Hamilton House.
Spring, J, 44 Clark st.
Schoen, G, 226 Illinois st.
Schless, Wm, 108 Clark st.
Starritt, John, 112 Illinois st.
Schmoll, Geo, 185 Clark st.
Shean, James, 19 Wolcott st.
Shey, Rodger, 87 Market st.
Thompson, H C, 280 Indiana st.
Tooke, R, N W cor Illinois and Dearborn st.
Vuscklitz, Blonde, 37 Kinzie st.
Watstram, James, 146 North Market st.
Wardner, James, 206 Michigan st.
Watson, Geo, 240 Ontario st.
Watson, J, 240 Ontario st.
Wickens, John, 205 Ontario st.
Welch, Patrick, Corners Block.
Wettle, J, 12 Cass st.
Young Samuel, 287 Kinzie st.

## THE AMERICAN UNION.

### Something for Irishmen to Read.

[From the Dublin Irishman, the Leading Catholic paper.]

THE UNION.

Heretofore our efforts in connection with the American question have been directed toward the sustainment of the Northern cause; but with party politics in the North we have not interfered. If we depart from this course now, it is because we feel convinced that in the triumph of a party in the forthcoming election will be found the surest guarantee of the triumph of the Union. It is an unfortunate thing that at such a crisis a party contest should be forced upon the country. But such being the case it becomes the duty of Irishmen here as well as in America to consider how and in what manner its issue, one way or the other, is calculated to effect the Union cause. Four years ago Abraham Lincoln was constitutionally elected to the high office of President of the United States, and it will be recollected that had it not been for the precautionary measures taken by Gen. Scott to defeat at that time the designs of traitors in the capital, the probabilities are that Lincoln never would have reached the White House alive. Organized gangs of murderous conspirators lay in wait for him as he passed through Baltimore *en route* to Washington, and he, the freely elected of the people, required the protection of horse, foot and artillery during the delivery of his Inaugural Address. His oath of office, the oath which he subscribed on taking possession of the Presidential chair, binds him to hold inviolate the Union of the States. How has he fulfilled the trust? Has he ever condescended meanly to palter with rebellion, or to subserve the interests of a party lost sight of the supreme cause of the nation? Never!—he has done his duty honestly, ably, and efficiently, and were his public career to terminate to-morrow, not Washington himself would better deserve the gratitude of his country.

Lincoln was not elected as an Abolition President, nor has he waged an Abolition war; his principle is, that slavery should not be extended, and has used the negroes, not for the purpose of wreaking vengeance upon their wretched masters, but of restoring the integrity of the nation. With consummate ability he has carried on for four years a war unequalled for its magnitude, and has done so without intrenching upon the Constitution. We question if his bitterest opponent can point to a single act of his for which he had not the fullest constitutional sanction. The only fault, in that regard, which can be ascribed to him is a too lenient exercise of the war power with which the Constitution invests him. The English press charges him with "despotism," but in what does it consist? In permitting the *Times* correspondents, and *Telegraph* and *Standard* correspondents to abuse the hospitality of the Republic, by slandering its President and conspiring with native traitors to accomplish its overthrow. In what does it consist? In permitting newspapers to be published in New York and other Northern cities, whose avowed object is to compass the destruction, not merely of Lincoln and his Government, but of the United States as a nation. "Despotism!" Take this one fact—that the war has been carried on for four years, with varying fortunes, and that, notwithstanding the encouragement the South has received from disloyal men in the Northern States, no life has fallen beneath the civil power! It is a thing unparalleled in history. Under similar circumstances, in any country in Europe, the scaffolds would reek with human gore. Lives, innumerable lives, have been lost, but they have been lost in war honorably waged for a just and noble object.

The opposition to Lincoln's re-election is unwise, unpatriotic, and unjustifiable. It is unwise, because the nation's life is in peril, the voice of party strife should be still, and the sole object of all good citizens should be to save the nation's life. It is unpatriotic, because in such a crisis as this personal ambition, personal interest, the thirst for honors and emoluments should all give way to an absorbing love for the country, and a determination at every hazard to maintain her in her lawful supremacy, and in her righteous and beneficent power. It is unjustifiable, because Lincoln's position has been surrounded with difficulties and anxieties, and perils the most stupendous; and the least return which the people can make to him for all the insults that have been heaped upon by the English press for all the outrages to which he has been subjected, for all his untiring, patient, arduous labors for his country, is to leave him in undisturbed possession of the Presidential chair until he shall be in a position to hand over to his successor the sceptre of the Union restored, and a Constitution vindicated.

There is no event which could happen would so much tend to the restoration of peace as the unopposed return of Mr. Lincoln. England would understand it, and be civil; her friend, the South, would understand it, and see the folly of continuing a useless and criminal resistance. Assuming, however, that this wretched party conflict cannot now be avoided, we must only hope that Mr Lincoln will be re-elected by such an overwhelming majority as will convince the world that the men of the North—native and adopted citizens—are determined to ensure for their country a lasting peace based upon the Union and freedom.


## Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE,
A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR
BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
RACINE, WISCONSIN.
Rev. JAMES De KOVEN, D. D., Rector.

The Rector is assisted in the instruction of the scholars by eleven competent Professors and Masters. ... The winter term will begin Dec. 1st, to continue until April 1st. For admission apply to the Rector.

NOTICE.
H. M. GRAVES
Has removed from 13 South Water street, to the corner of
Michigan and Dearborn-sts., North Side,
... H. M. GRAVES. Northeast corner of Michigan and Dearborn sts. Chicago, Oct. 12, 1864.

300 BBLS. DRIED APPLES. Choice New York and Ohio, for sale. Also, New York Michigan and Ohio Green Apples ... F. NEWHALL & BRO., 25 Dearborn street.

OLDE PAPUR WANTED.
Ekonomie iz Welth.
... JOHN E. PETTIBONE.

# PRURIGO LOTIO, (ITCH KILLER.)

## A SURE CURE!

For the ITCH, WABASH SCRATCHES, ILLINOIS MANGE, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, RINGWORMS, &c.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is a new and certain cure for all kinds of Itch, and being a fluid preparation it is free from all the gummy, disagreeable qualities of the ointments in general use. The PRURIGO LOTIO is safe to use under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES; will not irritate the most tender skin, and CONTAINS NO MERCURY!

Manufactured by E. T. & W. T. McFARLAND, Sole Proprietors, Lafayette, Ind.

LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Wholesale Agents.

Sold at Wholesale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; CHARLES G. SMITH; BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK; W. D. MARSH & CO.; SMITH & DWYER and H. SCOVILL.

## Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
Capital, - - - - $300,000.
No. 50 Lasalle Street.
U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR
7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
South West corner Lake and Clark sts.
CAPITAL, paid in, - - - $500,000.
E. AIKEN, President.
SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't.
E. E. BRAINTED, Cashier.

## Clothing.

139 DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK.
JOHN F. MARTIN'S SON & CO,
Successors to
MARTIN & BROS.,
(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)
Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of
# CLOTHING.

## General Notices.

THE TARR FARM
Petroleum Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Office, 61 Cedar street, New York.
Capital, $3,000,000.
30,000 Shares. Par value $100 each.

TRUSTEES:

| | |
|---|---|
| GEO. F. BRADFORD, Esq. | New York. |
| Hon. ROGER AVERILL | Danbury, Conn. |
| WILLARD PARKER, M. D. | New York. |
| ALANSON A. SUMNER | Albany, N. Y. |
| E. B. BELLEN, M. D. | New York. |
| J. T. SANGER | New York. |
| JAMES WADSWORTH | New York. |

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania, the name of this Company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee and in more than Twenty productive wells and in Twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 PER SHARE, BEING ONE-HALF OF ITS PAR VALUE.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.
61 Cedar Street, New York.

ROGERS & CO.,
Coal and Pig Iron Merchants,
Have for sale in lots to suit,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 300 Tons | "A No. 1" | UNION IRON. |
| 200 | " | B No. 1 UNION IRON. |
| 200 | " | No. 1 SCOTCH IRON. |
| 50 | " | No. 1 PRATT IRON. |
| 50 | " | No. 1 POKEEPSIE IRON. |
| 100 | " | No. 2 OHIO IRON. |

Lehigh, Blossburg, Lackawanna and Erie Coals.

OFFICES—146 Market corner Monroe, and South Clark street, north of C. B. & Q. R. R. Crossing. Post Office Drawer 5315.

BENEVOLENT
WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION
FOR THE NORTHWEST.

All persons having war claims of any kind against the U. S. Government, should at once avail themselves of the protection offered them by this Association. ... All communications to the Association should be addressed to W. J. HAMILTON, Secretary. Office No. 1, 56 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. Address P. O. Box 183.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Capital Stock, - - $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription Price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 31 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N.Y. ... Address the Company, P. O. Box 5306, New York.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 25, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.
I. By direction of the Secretary of War, all soldiers now on leave or furlough in the State of Illinois, may, on application to these headquarters, have their furloughs extended until the 15th of November, 1864.
II. Applications for extension of furloughs must be made by letter, addressed to the Ass't Adjutant General of the District, by giving—
1st. The name, rank, company, regiment, brigade, division and army corps.
2d. The place where the furlough was given.
3d. The date of commencement and the time of expiration.
III. In all cases where it is practicable, applications for extension of furloughs will be endorsed with the approval of a commissioned officer of the army.
By command of Brig. Gen'l Jno. Cook.
GEO. W. CARTER, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen'l.

LOOKING GLASSES
Selling Off Below Cost,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
As I am about removing from 136 and 138 Randolph street, I will sell Looking Glasses in Gold and other Frames, Pictures, &c. &c., at less than cost. H. WIGGERS.

BALL ROOM BOOKS.
HOWE'S BALL ROOM HAND BOOK.
Containing 29 Dances, with Explanations ... OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

A BASE IMITATION OF MY PATENT PARCHMENT COPYING PAPER is now being offered to the public.
BEWARE OF IT!
... WILLIAM MANN. 43 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

## Medicinal.

DR. EASTERLY'S
IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic diseases and all diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

For sale at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 25 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. EASTERLY'S
AMERICAN LINIMENT.

This valuable Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Contracted Tendons, Swelled and Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and all Diseases where an external remedy is indicated.

For sale at DR. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 25 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

CURE YOURSELF.
DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC.

This Medicine is a speedy and radical Cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either Sex Males or Females.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM
Will Cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

## Business Cards.

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Jr., & CO.,
PROVISION AND PRODUCE BROKERS.
Office, 5 Tyler's Block, Lasalle street,
Bet. Lake and South Water sts., Chicago.
G. W. PHILLIPS, JR. W. T. McFARLAND.

GREGG & HUGHES
Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,
No. 18 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.
RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

## Insurance.

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Montague St., near Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., and 125 Broadway, N. Y.
Western Agency, 57 Washington St., Chicago.
CASH CAPITAL .......... $125,000.

## Premium Certificates.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PREMIUM CERTIFICATES. ...

## Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

# Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.


## THE CITY.

### HON. S. P. CHASE.

**Metropolitan Hall Last Evening—A Mass Gathering—A Stirring, Eloquent Address by the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury.**

**ADDRESS BY GENERAL J. S. FARNSWORTH.**

As was announced, Hon. Salmon P. Chase arrived in this city yesterday noon, on the Michigan Central train. On getting off the train at the depot, he was met by a few of his friends, by whom he was conducted to the Tremont House, where, at three o'clock in the afternoon, he held a levee, which was attended by a large number of our citizens.

The announcement made in these columns a few days ago, that Secretary S. P. Chase would address the people of Chicago on the great issues now before the American people, created a furore that for scarcely ever been seen in this city at any Presidential campaign. Metropolitan Hall, throughout the evening last night, the like of which had never before been seen in the city, and probably may never be witnessed again. As the immense gentleman was compelled to speak at an earlier hour than usual, in order to be able to make the connection with the St. Louis train, the hour of 6 o'clock was considered the time for people wending their way to the hall, and at half-past six it was packed to its utmost capacity. The seats had all been removed, and the immense audience had the assurance and confidence of the speaker that it was to stand—a hardship that seemed to Hobby a feather, for, as he says, they were elevated to the floor by the masterly eloquence of the speaker. The galleries and the platform were reserved for ladies, and were crowded. The beauty and capacity, many clinging on to the platform, and seeming to be in danger. It was a moral impossibility for another individual to enter, and still hundreds came knocking for admittance. The doors had finally to be closed in order to put an end to the noise and confusion on the stairs. The Hall was tastefully ornamented with diminutive national banners and patriotic transparencies.

The meeting was a magnificent ovation, worthy of the city of Chicago and the distinguished guest to whom it was tendered. It could not fail to favorably impress the minds of our Copperhead brethren, and they been there to see it, it is loyally to be hoped, would have ceased howling in Chicago, but it strong and serving for that conflict which will result in the overthrow of the Chicago Platform and of its infamous supporters and their peace at any Avion forever.

After the splendid band of the 18th regiment V. R. C. had performed "The Battle Cry of Freedom," Hon. Wirt Dexter, Portland, Me., Esq., was elected President of the Young Men's Union Club, took the Chair, and said he had the pleasure of introducing to the audience one of the pioneers of Chicago, Chase's constituted statesman and eminent jurist, who, as Secretary of the Treasury, conducted our finances, in the midst of a terrible war, such a manner as has called forth the plaudits of the entire world—Hon. Salmon P. Chase.

This was the signal for an unbounded tornado of applause. Cheer after cheer rent the air, and about after about followed, and the meeting was fairly off.

After the applause had subsided, Mr. Chase came forward and said:

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am here to-night for the purpose of joining you in a consideration of the pressing question that can be presented to any people. The sun in its journey through the Heavens, for one-sixth part of his whole course looks down upon the United States. And as he travels that journey to-day, from the eastern shores of Maine, to the remotest capes of California, he sees the American people everywhere engaged in the same consideration of the great question—Who shall be Chief Magistrate of the United States during the next four years? He sees in all the course around the globe no other such spectacle as this. There is no other nation, there is no other people, that can look at any other age which could take up and discuss a question like this with the calmness of a deliberative assembly. And least of all, is there any nation, or has there been ever nation engaged in the gigantic struggle of a fratricidal war, that could or would possibly be engaged in any such deliberations. And at this time, above all other times, the question is presented in a shape the most calculated to excite angry passions as well as earnest consideration. The present officers of the Government have always been considered as a prize, calling into activity every energy of the opposite contending parties, and they have carried with them, especially in the minds of the American people a something beyond the mere official or political question. They have always been looked upon as representing great principles, believed by the people to underlie the existence of the Government itself. [Cheers.] Now, more than ever in this the case. The principles which have been the basis of our struggle are worthy of engaging the profoundest attention of all considerate patriotic men. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, in the course of history the question of the Presidency has been debated by the people at more periods of this time it is denoted by only two. [Laughter.] Once when Washington retired as the crowd gathered at the door say, the spirit or confidence was with Washington's friends that as this there could be but one party. I wish there was such a degree of patriotic ardor in the breasts of the friends of the Union to make it now equally impossible that there should be more than one party to-day. [Laughter.] Washington's work was in laying the integrity of the Republic, and the life of the nation. (Applause.) I wish that the day could soon be said, again, that there is only one nation on the bombardment of Fort Sumter, when South and North alike rose with a popular indignation against the assault upon the flag, that it real and all the old ligaments of party, and a step before it like a cement, and the whole people felt that they were ordinarily belongs to party. (Cheering.) But given this time to the Union cause, and to the great principles presented in the platforms of the parties and the declarations which they severally proclaim, in order to ascertain for themselves which of the two shall receive our sanction.

There was in your city, as I suppose you know very well, a convention of the Republican party, and that Convention put forth for the consideration of the American people a platform of principles. The platform made a direct issue with what was supposed to be the Democratic party, which had already assembled by the Convention which prepared its platform, and selected its candidates at Baltimore. It is a little late for me to say that I never was in the Convention of what may be called the pro-slavery democracy of the country, was held at Baltimore. It then stood by the platform, which again stood by some party—or at least what claims to be the same, brought into the Convention at Chicago, and vests forth this platform, which again stood upon its face is for the Union and slavery." Four years ago the Democratic Convention met at Chicago and put forth its platform—not here in Chicago, and put forth its platform of "non-intervention." Now it says that same party goes to Baltimore, and puts forth the same platform—modified, as it necessarily must be, to the circumstances of the country and to their capacity, manly clinging on to the slavery question. [Cheers.] So much for it was a moral impossibility for another individual to enter, and still hundreds came knocking for admittance. The doors had finally to be closed in order to put an end to the noise and confusion on the stairs. The Hall was tastefully ornamented with diminutive national banners and patriotic transparencies.

The meeting was a magnificent ovation, worthy of the city of Chicago and the distinguished guest to whom it was tendered. It could not fail to favorably impress the minds of our Copperhead brethren, and they been there to see it, it is loyally to be hoped, would have ceased howling in Chicago, but it strong and serving for that conflict which will result in the overthrow of the Chicago Platform and of its infamous supporters and their peace at any Avion forever.

After the splendid band of the 18th regiment V. R. C. had performed "The Battle Cry of Freedom," Hon. Wirt Dexter, Portland, Me., Esq., was elected President of the Young Men's Union Club, took the Chair, and said he had the pleasure of introducing to the audience one of the pioneers of Chicago, Chase's constituted statesman and eminent jurist, who, as Secretary of the Treasury, conducted our finances, in the midst of a terrible war, such a manner as has called forth the plaudits of the entire world—Hon. Salmon P. Chase.

This was the signal for an unbounded tornado of applause. Cheer after cheer rent the air, and about after about followed, and the meeting was fairly off.

After the applause had subsided, Mr. Chase came forward and said:

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am here to-night for the purpose of joining you in a consideration of the pressing question that can be presented to any people. The sun in its journey through the Heavens, for one-sixth part of his whole course looks down upon the United States. And as he travels that journey to-day, from the eastern shores of Maine, to the remotest capes of California, he sees the American people everywhere engaged in the same consideration of the great question—Who shall be Chief Magistrate of the United States during the next four years? He sees in all the course around the globe no other such spectacle as this. There is no other nation, there is no other people, that can look at any other age which could take up and discuss a question like this with the calmness of a deliberative assembly. And least of all, is there any nation, or has there been ever nation engaged in the gigantic struggle of a fratricidal war, that could or would possibly be engaged in any such deliberations. And at this time, above all other times, the question is presented in a shape the most calculated to excite angry passions as well as earnest consideration. The present officers of the Government have always been considered as a prize, calling into activity every energy of the opposite contending parties, and they have carried with them, especially in the minds of the American people a something beyond the mere official or political question. They have always been looked upon as representing great principles, believed by the people to underlie the existence of the Government itself. [Cheers.] Now, more than ever in this the case. The principles which have been the basis of our struggle are worthy of engaging the profoundest attention of all considerate patriotic men. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, in the course of history the question of the Presidency has been debated by the people at more periods of this time—